The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY DECEMBER 3, 1896. XXXV—NO. 38

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1833 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

This store always carries a big stock—this year we've more

Dress Goods

than ever before—greater variety, choicer styles, superb quality, better values—up to fine imported goods, $6 00 a yard—at the popular prices between 25c and $1.00 the assortment of styles and the values are simply wonderful.

48 inch plain colored Ladies' Cloth—yard-and-a third wide—all wool—

25c a yard.

Stylish Bourette and Boucle Overplaid effects—full 40 inches wide—all wool—a magnificent assortment of color combinations—

35c a yard,

50 inch all wool Black French Serges—nice soft finish—think of the saving in cutting a dress from such wide goods,

35c a yard.

Black Serges 20c to the finest.

50 inch Broadcloth — **50c** —genuine broadcloth finish—fine goods with a firm body—in all the wanted medium and dark shades. Broadcloths to $3 50—all less priced for the kinds—but none better value for the money than these at half a dollar.

Choice Novelty Woolens in the stylish weaves of the season—and rich Black goods,

50c., 75c., $1.00

—Prices so far under usual for such Fabrics that it's of personal concern to every woman reader to see about.

Write for samples and don't miss getting the new catalogue—either or both free when you write.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made $13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S.

A Chance to make Money.

I have made $1,640 clear mony in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what every one wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear $5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Highest cash prices paid for hides and pelts at Matthews old tannery, Canal street.

DINGLEY BILL A LAW.

This Is What Senator Hale Expects to See.

SAYS CLEVELAND WILL SIGN IT.

Democrats Won't Obstruct and Some Silver Republicans Will Vote For It. Senator Cannon Differs With Him. Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Hale has expressed the opinion that the senate will take up, and he hoped, pass the Dingley bill at the session to begin next Monday.

"We ought to have it," said he, "for the treasury reports show the great need of more revenue. While I would not attempt to speak for all of them, I am satisfied that some of the silver Republicans will give their assistance to the passage of the bill, and I cannot believe that the Democrats would put any unusual obstructions in the way of the necessity of the measure. Furthermore I am quite pursuaded that Mr. Cleveland would not veto the bill if it should be presented to him."

Senator Cannon of Utah, who has reached Washington, and who was one of the Republican silver senators who joined the Democrats last session in defeating the consideration of the Dingley tariff bill and who subsequently bolted the St. Louis convention, says that the reasons which induced him to vote against that measure at the last session are accentuated now by the discovery that some of the interests which last session favored its immediate enactment are now opposed to it. This, he says, is especially true of the wool industry on the ground that present enactment of the Dingley bill would delay the enactment of a satisfactory tariff measure containing adequate protection for the woolgrowers and in the end might defeat a complete tariff revision on protective lines. He is not inclined to believe that a serious effort will be made to pass the Dingley bill at this session.

Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, in speaking of the work of his committee, said: "Through the courtesy of the treasury department the committee on appropriations has on hand advance copies of the estimates covering all the bills over which that committee had jurisdiction. The various sub-committees no doubt will make considerable progress in analyzing these statements before congress meets on next Monday.

"It would not be proper for me at this time to speak of the details of any of these estimates, but as published recently the estimates for fortifications amount to something more than $15,000,000. At the last session of congress there was an important departure from the methods of appropriations for fortifications by giving to the secretary of war authority to enter into contracts for material and labor for the construction of gun and mortar batteries at the important ports of our seacoast to the extent of $2,500,000. Just what the department has done in the way of acting under this authority has not been developed.

"The committee possibly will be enabled to have the pension appropriation bill ready to report to the house on the first or second day of this session. They expect to have the legislative bill in condition to report by the middle or last of the first week of congress."

"What in your judgment will be the policy of the committee touching liberal appropriations for the public service?"

"It is perfectly well understood that the revenues received by the government are not equal to the expenditures and that the expenditures have been and are being paid from the proceeds of money borrowed at interest. Keeping this condition in view, in my judgment, the congress will provide by appropriation for an effective public service, taking care, however, to avoid extravagance and limiting appropriations to the requirements of the government economically administered."

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during November, 1896, the total receipts were $25,210,696, and the expenditures, $32,260,720. The receipts for the five months of the fiscal year amount to $131,650,489, and the expenditures, $171,597,335. The deficit for the month of November therefor is $8,050,024, and for the five months, $39,946,846, as compared with $15,869,337 for the corresponding five months of last year. The receipts from the customs during November amounted to $9,930,385; from internal revenue, $13,104,828, and from miscellaneous sources, $2,175,482. This is a loss in customs as compared with November, 1895, of $1,524,929, a gain from internal revenue of $64,744, and a gain of $684,379 from miscellaneous sources.

UNDECIDED ABOUT CUBA.

All the President's Message Finished, Except That Feature.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 2. — With one exception the President's message is practically complete and awaiting only a few finishing touches. This exception is most important for it concerns the treatment of the Cuban question. In the natural order of things this subject coming under the head of foreign relations would occupy a most prominent place in the very beginning of the message and so might be expected to receive early treatment at the hands of the President.

There is still a gap in that part of the message, however, notwithstanding several afforts have been made to close it up for the varying phases of the campaign now in progress in Cuba have made it necessary to change considerably the views the President and Secretary Olney desire to lay before congress in that connection and probably it will not be until the end of this week and at the very last moment that the missing paragraphs will be supplied. Of course any expression of opinion as to the nature of the President's views respecting Cuba are only speculative at present, but so far there can be found no warrant for the assumption that he has determined upon any decided change in the policy to be pursued by the administration in this matter.

CONFESSES HE STOLE DIAMONDS.

A Lebanon (O.) Saloonkeeper Admits the Cincinnati Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Thos. Frazier, a saloonkeeper of Lebanon, O., has given himself up to the police, saying that he stole the tray of diamond rings from Oskamp's jewelry store last week. It will be recalled that a thief entered the store and took from the case a tray of rings, which he secreted in an adjoining building, where they were found shortly afterward.

He said he was not able to sleep, and thought it better to confess. He says a sudden impulse seized him to steal the rings. He has been locked up.

Banker Esterly Dropped Dead.

COLUMBIANA, O., Dec. 2.—Johnathan Esterly, a well known banker of this place, aged 63 years, apparently in good health, dropped dead on Main street while on his return to his place of business from dinner. He was born and lived in this vicinity nearly all his life and has been carrying on a banking business for a number of years. He was a widower, leaving four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Esterly was a stanch friend of Hon. William McKinley.

New Cabinet Position Proposed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2. — The Cincinnati chamber of commerce passed a resolution petitioning congress to create a new cabinet position, that of commerce and manufactures, to be presided over by a secretary. It also passed a resolution appealing to the national board of trade to adopt a like resolution and petition congress as its meeting at Washington Jan. 26, 1897.

Charged With Joy's Murder.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—A charge of murder has been placed against William Farrell and Pat Muldoon, who claimed to have discovered Thomas Joy at Muldoon's door just after he had been fatally shot. It is claimed that several witnesses heard quarreling in Muldoon's saloon just before the shot was fired.

Two Hundred Miners Escaped.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 2.—Mine No. 10 of the Central Ohio Fuel company, near Glouster, O., has caught fire, burning the tipple and enginehouse and entering the mine. The 200 employes escaped via the air shaft.

HAPPENED IN THIS STATE.

At Gallipolis Oscar Johnston was caught robbing the pharmacy of C. D. Kerr and hes in jail.

William Laclede, a well known machinist, was ground to pieces under a Baltimore and Ohio freight train at Zanesville.

Dr. W. M. Cochran, aged 33, married, died of diphtheria at Butler. There have been no school, church or Sunday school services held for a month on account of the disease.

John Angell of Angell, near Gallipolis, was playing about a fireplace and fell into the grate and was literally roasted before his parents heard his screams. He died suffering agonizing tortures

As Mr. Aultman Lang was on his way to church at Manchester he was hit in the face with a rock and badly hurt as he was passing a dark alley. The would-be robber ran when he saw that he did not knock his man down.

For over six months Frank Day, a clerk in the Big Four shops at Bellefontaine, and Miss Minna More, a winsome daughter of Mr. F. O. More, have been married and not one of their many friends knew anything about it until now.

Suit has been entered at Tiffin by Mrs. Clara Orwig against William Setchell, for $1,000 damages, for injuries she received from the discharge of a shotgun in the hands of Setchell, who was discharging the gun in a yard adjoining the Orwig yard.

NO HELP TO THE BLIND.

Nikola Tesla Says the X-Ray Cannot Make Them See.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Electrical Review publishes an exhaustive communication from Nikola Tesla regarding the X-ray. The inventor, in referring to the recently widely heralded experiment for making the blind see by means of the Roentgen rays, regretfully remarks:

"Is it not cruel to raise such hopes when there is so little ground for it? For, first of all, the rays are not demontrated to be transverse vibrations. If they were, we would have to find means for refracting them to make possible the projection of a sufficiently small image upon the retina. As it is, only a shadow of a very small object can be projected. What possible good can result from the application of these rays to such purposes? I cannot confirm some of the experiments reported. For instance, when a hand is put before the closed eyes it is easy to distinguish the shadow, much the same as before the light of a candle; but, when the tube is inclosed, and all light from the same excluded, I fail to get such an impression. The latter is, therefore, chiefly due to ordinary light."

Due to a Squeeze In Gas Stock.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Gage & Felton stock brokers of this city, have been declared insolvent and their stock sold under the rules by the Stock Exchange. This firm has been one of the largest dealers in Bay State gas and it is believed that their failure is a result of the recent squeeze in that stock

Snowstorm In Texas.

ST LOUIS, Dec 2.—Dispatches from various points in Southern and Central Texas indicate that a severe norther, combined with a sleet and snowstorm, has prevailed throughout that section

WHY WILLIAMS QUIT.

He Became Persona Non Grata to Spain.

HIS POLICY WAS TOO VIGOROUS.

He Defended Americans Under a Strict Interpretation of the Treaty Provisions. Knew Too Much of Spain's Bloody Actions Toward Americans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Ramon O. Williams, ex-consul general of the United States at Havana, has arrived at his home in Brooklyn from a trip through England, France and Spain. He consented to talk for the first time concerning the circumstances of his resignation from office last year, which was surrounded by some mystery and the reasons for which have not before been made public. There was talk at the time that Mr. Williams and Secretary of State Gresham differed regarding the policy of this government toward American citizens, but General Williams declined to discuse that point. He said that his resignation was given because his activity in the cases of American citizens under arrest made him persona non grata to the Spanish government and made his residence in Havana unpleasant. The particular episode in which Mr. Williams incurred the dislike of Spain, he says, was his insistance that Sanguilly Aguirre and Carillo, who were arrested Feb. 24, 1895, as insurgents and courtmartialed should be tried in the civil courts, under article 7 of the treaty of 1795.

Mr Williams said: "Both the captain general and the insular secretary of state were entirely ignorant of the existence of article 7. The captain general became offended because I demanded the transfer from military to civil jurisdiction, and the case was reported in such a manner to the Madrid government as to almost provoke the revocation of my exequator.

"I was guided in this by a recollection of similar cases which had come under my notice in Cuba. I was a young man, employed as clerk in Havana in 1851 when the Crittenden men were shot, regardless of the treaty of 1795. I was a merchant in Havana when the Virginius men were shot in 1873, an almost similar case.

"Again while I was there Zeccanca, an Italian-American citizen, who had gone, representing certain Spanish elements, to negotiate terms of peace, with the insurgents in the eastern department during the last insurrection, in 1878, was arrested by the Spanish forces, tried by courtmartial, condemned to death and shot in the fort at Cabanas, where Sanguilly and the Competitor prisoners are now held, regardless of the safeguards of the treaty of 1795 and the safe conduct given to him by the Spanish minister at Washington. The recollection of these cases enabled me to make quick and earnest defense of these men and it was this action on my part that gave offense to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

"I was then in Washington. Acting on the rule that no man of self respect would want to return to or enter any place where he believes he is persona non grata, and therefore not welcome, I resolved not to continue longer in the position of consul general to the island and signified my desire to resign. The circumstances, however, were of such a character that I went back to Havana, resumed charge of the office and continued the defense of Sanguilly until the case was transferred to the civil courts.

"A few weeks before this the case of the American citizen, Jose Cepro, who had been arrested and subjected to courtmartial, and several other American citizens, had been treated the same way, and in consequence I was not able to present my resignation in due form until February, 1896."

Mr. Williams said that he returned to Havana only on the earnest solicitation of President Cleveland himself and added that Secretary Gresham's subsequent illness and death occurred too soon to admit of his personally explaining to the secretary his views on the matter.

TRYING TO STARVE MACEO.

Weyler Burning Provisions—Women Outraged and Murdered.

KEY WEST, Dec. 2 —Weyler's threat that he would starve Maceo out seems likely to be carried out, as from all reports from Mariel, near where Weyler now is, the Spanish are burning cattle, provisions and everything they cannot use

People vainly implore Weyler to leave them provisions to keep them alive, but his brutal officers refuse with oats and insulting words, if not worse.

A Spanish guerrilla captain named Colzazo is accused of murdering over 100 persons in the valleys 100 miles south of Marriel during the latter part of November. In one instance he is accused of confining a number of women and girls in a church, and after they had been repeatedly abused and maltreated by his men burned the building with them in it.

2,500 ARMENIANS STARVING.

A Distressing Telegram Received In Boston From Bitlis.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The American board of foreign missions has received a cablegram from a representative of the international relief committee in Constantinople stating that an appeal had been received from Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, in behalf of 2,000 orphans and 500 widows, many of whom were driven from their homes, where their husbands, fathers and brothers were killed.

The cablegram also stated that these people are wandering about the streets of Bitlis, begging for food and clothing. The missionaries here have requested that aid be sent through the American board as soon as possible.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

A Likelihood That the Party Will Continue Its Organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—William D. Bynum, chairman of the national committee of the National Gold Democratic party, who has been in the east ten days conferring with the leading men in the party, has returned home and announces that he had called a meeting of the executive committee of the party for this city Dec. 10.

The committee at this meeting will probably decide on the future course of the party. From all over there has come a demand that the organization be made permanent and remain in fighting trim long as the free silver Democrats continue to talk fight and it seems certain that this will be the policy decided upon.

ICE INSPIRES TERROR.

Wisconsin People Badly Scared by the Big Gorge.

TOWN LIKELY TO BE SWEPT AWAY.

Chippewa Falls Already Flooded and Likely to Be Wiped Out When the Gorge Breaks—Another Gorge Forming, Which Increases the Danger.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 2.—The inhabitants of this little village are in a state bordering on panic. The worst of the situation is the knowledge of the impending danger and of the fact that they are utterly helpless to stay or to avert it. Those whose houses have been flooded have removed such of their household goods and belongings to higher ground and are huddled together in the schoolhouses and other vacant building out of the path of the torrent that is sweeping down several of the main streets.

All hope of breaking the ice gorge and thus allowing the pentup water to gradually subside is now abandoned. All efforts have been directed toward removing household goods and merchandise out of the reach of the flood Every team in the city has been engaged in this work. Every resident and business firm of River street has moved out. The Chippewa Lumber and Boom company's mill and yards are under water and all hope has been given up of saving the entire business portion of the place from being submerged and the water will soon reach the courthouse, eight blocks from the river.

A report from Little Falls says that another gorge is forming 30 miles above here and this greatly added to the alarm as in case it should break, nothing could save the city from being swept away.

Reports of a very serious nature come from down the river. The country everywhere is flooded. The gorge continues to grow in extent. It is now over five miles long and in many places 30 to 50 feet high. It completely dams the river and this is what is causing the rapid rise of the river here. The heavy rains of last week were followed by a sudden freeze, which quickly massed the floating ice in the Chippewa and the swiftly running current continually added to it until it reached its present gigantic proportions. Below here the Chippewa is falling.

There is no flood at Eau Claire, but this fact is causing the people at that place much uneasiness, as it indicates that the water is being piled up as by a dam, above them. The ice pack at Badger Mills, half way between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, is growing in extent and everything seems to indicate that the river is choking up.

It is not believed that anything serious can happen under the present conditions for at least a day or two, and it is believed that everyone has been sufficiently warned and is in readiness to fly the moment the crash comes.

A CURRENCY CONVENTION.

A Non-Partisan Movement Inaugurated by Prominent Men at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2. — Fifty-two men, representing the boards of trade and commercial bodies of 16 cities of the central west, have met in the Century club rooms at the Denniston and issued a call for a national convention of the commercial bodies of the country to meet in this city Jan. 5, 1897, for the purpose of taking action toward securing from congress a remedy for the ills attending the present currency and banking system. The meeting was non-partisan in its character

A permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Governor Stanard of Missouri as chairman, and Secretary Smith of the Indianapolis board of trade as secretary.

The convention will have 1,314 delegates from 448 cities, representation as follows:

Four cities of 1,000,000 and over, 20 each, 80 delegates; 3 cities, from 400,000 to 1,000,000, 10 each, 30 delegates; 9 cities, 200,000 to 400,000 8 each, 72 delegates; 12 cities, 100,000 to 200,000, six each, 72 delegates; 30 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; 5 each, 150 delegates; 66 cities, 25,000 to 50,000, 4 each, 264 delegates; 92 cities, 15,000 to 25,000, 3 each, 276 delegates; 138 cities, 10,000 to 15,000, 2 each, 276 delegates; 94 cities, 8,000 to 10,000, 1 each, 94 delegates.

Mrs. Drayton to Marry Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Angusta Drayton, the eldest daughter of Mrs. William Astor, is about to be married again to Mr. George Haig, a Scotchman of position and a whisky merchant in London.

A Fire In Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Fire in the coal sheds of the Boston and Maine railroad, at the rear of the state prison at Charlestown, did $80,000 damage.

Dan Stuart's Illness.

DALLAS, Dec. 2.—The reported illness of Dan Stuart was merely a temporary recurrence of an old stomach trouble. He is on the streets again.

HANNA IN THE CABINET

Likely to Take Hold of the Navy Department.

HE REMAINS IN CANTON TODAY.

Major McKinley Impatient to Know the National Chairman's Final Decision—Cornelius N. Bliss not Slated for the Treasury Department After All.

CANTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna were together last night, the national chairman having come down with Mrs. Hanna at 1 o'clock, for a visit of two days. The well informed think that the object of this meeting is to arrive at some conclusion as to Mr. Hanna's future. It is not much of a secret that Mr. Hanna wants to go into the Senate, and the next arrangement, whereby Sherman was to resign and Bushnell was to appoint Hanna to fill the vacancy, was all in harmony with the latter's desires. Events have proved that Bushnell and Foraker regarded it coldly, and Sherman contemplated it with icy dislike. So now Mr. Hanna must determine whether he will go into the cabinet or remain in private life.

"McKinley is impatient to complete his official family," said one of his intimates. He has been waiting on Mr. Hanna for some weeks, but the major can't wait forever, and I believe that he has said as much to Mr. Hanna.

"Personally," continued the informant, "I fancy we have not yet heard the last of the Dingley bill, and I hope we haven't. That is a subject about which the President-elect wants to be informed. Isn't it possible that this talk about the impossibility of getting this bill through is merely to allay the fears of the opposition, with a view to rushing it through the senate at an early date?"

It is thought today that Mr. Hanna had about decided to accept the portfolio of the navy department, and that if Cornelius N. Bliss went into the cabinet at all it would be as secretary of the interior or postmaster general.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Divorce Wanted—Afraid of Her Life—Probate Court News.

CANTON, Dec. 1.—Lizzie R. Squires has applied for a divorce from Daniel Squires. They were married in Canton in March, 1891. The petition charges the defendant with gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. Mrs. Squires claims further that she has been rendered an invalid by inhuman treatment of her husband and fears that he will kill both her and their child. She desires the custody of the child, alimony and restoration of her maiden name Lizzie R. Whitmer.

The will of Edward Matski, of Marlboro township, has been filed for probate

In the estate of Frances Yoder, of Lexington township, John Bichsel has been appointed administrator.

Lorin C Wise has been appointed administrator in the estate of Mary Richardt, of Canton.

Margaret Gailbet, of Marlboro township, has been adjudged an imbecile and a guardian has been ordered.

Wm. O. St. Clair has been appointed guardian of Laura and Emma St. Clair, of Canton.

Philip J Tisch is the guardian appointed for Mary Rose and Celestine Chaffin, of Canton.

Edward A Bechele has been appointed administrator of the estate of Augustus G Bechele, of Canton.

Mary M. Palmer has been appointed administratrix in the estate of Frederick Palmer, of Lawrence township.

The will of Mary Richardt, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

Wm Becker, of Perry township, has been adjudged an habitual drunkard and the appointment of a guardian has been ordered

A marriage license has been granted to John S Krause and Mary E. Moore, of Alliance.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Daily Occurrences at the County Seat.

CANTON, Dec. 2.—Florence T. Ruperd is the plaintiff in a petition for a divorce from Maurice G. Ruperd filed with the clerk of courts late Tuesday afternoon. They were married in July, 1877, and the defendant, it is alleged, has been guilty of gross neglect, leaving the plaintiff without cause or justification two years ago. Mrs. Ruperd also desires alimony.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the estate of Marcus Gehman, of Marlboro township, inventory, appraisement and sale bill have been filed.

The application to probate will has been continued to December 5, in the estate of James McCallum, of Alliance.

In the assignment of Jacob Schott, jr., of Canton, private sale of personal property confirmed and final account filed

Inventory has been filed in the guardianship of Joseph Moulin, of Nimishillen township.

In the estate of Henry Johns, of Massillon, a final account has been filed.

A certificate in partition has been granted in the estate of Philip Morganthaler, of Massillon.

Thomas J. Brosius, of Alliance, assignee, has been ordered to sell or compromise desperate claims.

Re appraisement and public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Charles A. Linerode, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Yorki and Katie Borzyck, of Massillon, and Wm. E. Kimes and Lola C. Kelly, of Alliance.

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ALL FOR SIX CENTS

Very Expensive Lawsuit Down at Portsmouth.

RICHES THE CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Michael Stahl Sets Up a Zoological Garden —Too Much Essence of Peppermint—An Old Man Goes Crazy Over the Problem of Perpetual Motion.

A curious story comes from Sandusky county. Michael Stahl, of Scott township, was a poor man until part of a valuable oil belt, discovered in the western part of the county, was found to embrace his farm. Michael's head was apparently turned by the sudden possession of the riches which came to him with this discovery, and he proceeded to lay out his fortune in a lavish and original manner. He purchased an island in the Sandusky river and proposed to establish there a zoological garden and a summer resort. He bought a steam yacht and was making so many ridiculous and extravagant purchases that his relatives, fearing he would throw away his entire fortune if not prevented, have had a guardian appointed.

Jennings Patton, of Portsmouth, O., traded a certain mortgage last summer to Daniel McLaughlin, for a mare and colt, giving in addition his note for $5. When the time came for a settlement six cents interest was due on the note and Jennings declined to pay it. McLaughlin was obdurate and stood for his interest. The matter was first taken to the magistrate's court, and has now been appealed to the court of common pleas. So far costs aggregating $76 have been built up, to say nothing of lawyers' fees.

Vigo, Ross county, O., is a local option town, and when Thurman Rutherford had imbibed a pint of whisky and found that in Vigo he could get no more, he bought fifteen bottles of essence of peppermint at a drug store and drank all of the fiery liquid. He died a terrible death from alcoholic poisoning.

An old man named George Baird, aged 93 years, died last week at the Lisbon infirmary. Many years ago he was a prosperous business man, but he became interested in the problem of perpetual motion, and after laboring upon its solution for more than thirty years, lost his money and his mind, and for nearly twenty-five years has been a public charge. He was harmless and apparently sane upon every other subject.

Noble Walters, a young man in the employ of the Electric Light Company at Ironton, was instantly killed by an electric shock on Thursday evening. He lowered an electric light to put in a new carbon, and managed to bring the carbons together, completing the circuit with his body, thus receiving the full force of the electric fluid. A jagged gash on the dead man's hand at the base of the thumb marked the spot where he had been stricken, but there were no other apparent injuries. Young Walters was only 20 years of age. Had he used the rubber gloves with which he was provided, the accident could not have occurred

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

A Churn that Churns in One minute.

I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear, so when I heard of a churn that would churn in a minute, I concluded to try it. Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute, but I got more butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers The churn works easily and will churn an ordinary churning in less than sixty seconds. I have sold two dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute bought one You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F Casey & Co, St. Louis, Mo, and they will give you prompt and courteous attention.

A DAIRYMAN.

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A M. Fritz of Station A, St Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house And in four months I paid off the mortgage I think I can clear as much as $200 a month If you need work you will do well by giving this a trial Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. John G. N.

Take Your Vacation Now.

Go to picturesque Mackinac Island via the D. & C. (Coast Line). It only costs $13.50 from Detroit, $15 50 from Toledo, $18.00 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. Tickets good for 60 days, bicycles carried free One thousand miles of lake and river riding on new modern steel steamers for the above rates Send 2c for illustrated pamphlet Address, A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

TWO TRACTION GIANTS.

They Are Battling Over Electricity and Compressed Air.

[Special Correspondence.]

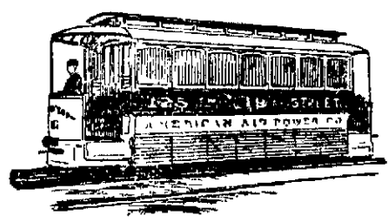
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Some time in December a new motive power will be put experimentally on the Sixth Avenue Elevated road. Ever since the New York legislature passed a law requiring the Manhattan "L" to light its cars decently within a certain time there has been a scramble by the motor people. It was the general belief that the "L" people would put in electric motors of some kind, because with the electric power would go the electric light, and the owners of other motors hurried their preparations for demonstrating that they had something superior to electricity, because they knew if the "L" people once put in an electric plant it would go in to stay.

The new motor, which will have a test pulling a train of five cars on the Sixth avenue line, is a compressed air motor made by the American Air Power company of New York, which owns one of the two motors which are now struggling for introduction on the streets of New York city. One of these motors is the Hoadly. It is owned by a company whose chief stockholders are the owners of the Metropolitan Traction or Broadway line system. The other—the one which is to be tried on the "L"—is the Hardie motor. The motor for the "L" trial is all ready. The company is waiting the completion of a compressed air plant in Greenwich street before putting it into service.

Both the Hardie and the Hoadly motors are now in use in New York city, and the competition between them is keen. The Hoadly has the advantage of being owned by the street railroad people; the Hardie is backed by some of the best known capitalists in New York.

Compressed air is not a new motive power. It has been in use in Paris for a long time successfully. The attempt to introduce it in America has been delayed by the powerful opposition of the electric companies. These companies—there are only two of them now, and these two have an understanding which kills competition—have enormous interests in traction companies all over the country and in the motive power which these companies use. Hence they have done what they could to hamper other motor companies, and when an experiment with two of the Paris motors was made at Westfield, Mass., they bought up the Westfield Traction company and took the air motors out of service.

They claim for the air motor system that it is safer than any other system, the danger being no more, they say,



COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR CAR.

than the danger of having a house fall on you when you walk down Broadway. They claim more power than the electric cars, and hence the ability to move at greater speed on an up grade. And they say they can run the air motor cars at 1 to 3 cents per car a mile less than the electric cars—that is, one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths less. The electric cars are operated at about 16 cents per car a mile. The cable cars in New York and Chicago are operated at about 18 cents per car a mile.

The Hoadly motor has been run experimentally on the Lenox avenue line in this city at intervals for some time, and it is said the Metropolitan Traction company, which owns this line, is thinking seriously of adopting the motor and equipping several small routes with it immediately, but on this question there is said to be a split in the board of directors. The Hardie motor has been in regular service on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street line since July. It has run commercially, two of the motor cars making the 4¼ mile round trips in place of the regular cars of the line. There have been breakdowns, but none, Mr. Pettee says, that show any weakness in the plan of the motor. Weaknesses in construction are not hard to correct.

The Hardie motor uses air compressed to one-hundred-and-thirty-sixth of its natural bulk. Into each cylinder, with a capacity for 51 cubic feet of free air, are compressed 6,936 cubic feet of air, giving an initial pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. This air is first heated at the power house to drive out the moisture, and under ordinary conditions 1 pound of moisture is extracted from every 1,000 feet of air. The air is then cooled and compressed, and under pressure its temperature runs down below zero. It would be possible to run the motor with the cold air because, the moisture having been taken from it, there would be no danger of the motor freezing up. But it works twice as efficiently when warm. So the motor is provided with a hot water tank, which heats the compressed air. In the Hoadly motor the air is heated by a lamp or coke furnace.

It takes from one to two minutes to fill the tank on the car with compressed air, and this can be done on the street with a flexible hose. Then the car is ready for a trip of 13 to 17 miles, depending on the grades to be mounted, before recharging The controlling power is in a little box on the platform, like the upright box on the platform of the trolley car.

If all that is claimed for the air motor is true, it should supersede the electric motor in many places. If the efficiency of the two is even the same and the cost of operating no greater, the initial cost of equipping a road would determine the competition in favor of the compressed air.

It is a battle of the traction giants, and, whichever wins, the public seems likely to benefit in more rapid transit.

GRANT HAMILTON.

MORE FORMAL DRESS.

FASHION AS SEEN AT BALLS AND THEATERS.

Decollete Dresses Are Mostly Square Across the Bust—Full Dress For Young Ladies and Young Matrons—Evening Bonnets. Chuddah and Paisley Shawls.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—It is always in the coldest part of the year that women put on the low necked gowns, but as that is on a par with all the rest of woman's inconsistencies we will make no remarks upon the foolishness of it. Anyway, the dresses are quite enough excuse for themselves—they are so very pretty. There are very few dresses cut in such a way as to call forth invidious remark this season, the most of the corsages being formed on the pompadour and Marie Antoinette lines, and they

BALL GOWNS.

are made square across the bust and high on the shoulders—that is to say, nearly all are—and the puffed sleeve begins above the round of the shoulders and ends about half way to the elbow. The exceptions have the sleeve fall below the shoulder and have fancy ribbon or jeweled straps above. This is done only when the slope of the shoulder is exceptionally symmetrical and dimpled. This style is one that has remained in vogue since last winter, and many of the handsomest of the new evening gowns are made in this way.

For the youngest ladies who are "out" the very delicate stuffs are most stylish, and they are generally made in the simplest fashion, with infant waists and sashes and full, gathered skirts over some light silk. White silk mull, crepe lisse, tulle, fine sheer lawn and several sorts and styles of dotted and plain meshed nets are all suitably offered for the young Pale pink, water green and soft, delicate blues, with maize, make up the list of colors for girls. A very few soft and light indias are worn, but it is best to stick closely to the thinner goods. Sashes and artificial flowers are the only trimming deemed fitting for the buds.

The young matrons are permitted all the richest material and most gorgeous colors, and nothing is too extravagant or sumptuous for them The young ladies who have been "in the swim" three or four seasons are allowed silks and fine laces, though even they stop short of the magnificence of their married sisters.

There are very many occasions where a lady needs an evening bonnet to wear with her decollete gown, and some of the new ones are really and unmistakably lovely. One small toque was made of emerald green velvet, with a jewel at the left side sustaining the one white empire plume. There was one loop of rich lace sewed with stiff gold threads and a sort of loose twist of the same, which curled across the low crown and fell to the left side. This matched the trimming on the shoulders and around the neck of the gown worn with it. Another and somewhat larger toque was of cherry velvet laid in full plaits over the forehead. The crown and edge were made of ivory chenille and gold cord. Three white empire plumes rose from the center, and on the left side there was a fancy jeweled butterfly, with the most of the jewels to imitate emeralds. There was a flat mite of a dark blue bonnet, bent to two tiny points in front.

Chuddah shawls and a few bright paisleys and indias are put on view, and they are expected to be worn with evening costumes where long opera cloaks are not required. The blanket

THEATER BONNETS.

shawls look so stylish as they are now worn that I predict a great rage for them all this winter. On the counters in the best houses one finds two new materials—one called drap d'ete and the other ottoman cloth. They are, however, but the revival of the favorite dress stuffs in new colors and with some subtle difference perhaps in the finish. They both make elegant winter costumes, and when judiciously trimmed with fur they cannot be surpassed. They as well as all the other new winter goods are in very rich colorings.

Claret, bordeaux, maroon, royal purple and deep velvet petunia blue are all new. Nearly all these colors are produced in velvets also, and combination gowns are made of wool and velvet. Tea gowns are produced in this manner.

OLIVE HARPER.

A CASE IN POINT

Showing Lack of Knowledge in Treating Disease by Many Physicians—Also the Efficacy of

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

It would be unjust to say all physicians are ignorant of the proper method of treating nervous diseases, but it is a fact that a large proportion of them are not qualified. This statement is based on facts presented every day. A recent case is that of Mrs. J. Blake, Shelby, Mich., who had been treated by over twenty physicians, extending over a period of a few years; they were unable to cure her, yet she was cured by a few bottles of Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Such instances of the remarkable efficiency of this great nerve builder are not rare; they can be found in every home where it has been used

"Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has benefited my wife more than the twenty or more doctors who have treated her for years." These are the words of J Blake, Shelby, Mich. He continued: "She had been an invalid for years, with a perplexing complication of symptoms, such as sleeplessness, headache, burning and painful sensations in stomach and heart, and extreme nervousness The physicians who treated her were unable to give her any relief. A few bottles of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer effected a complete cure"

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be taken with perfect safety by any one, as it is absolutely free from injurious drugs.

It is a specific for sick nerves.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Saltsman Drug Store and all other druggists

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ODD SPOKES.

Machines which have this season been equipped with a 66 or 68 gear will next year be geared from two to four inches higher.

Fuller's earth lightly dusted inside the stockings is an excellent remedy for any trouble with the skin of the feet arising from cycling.

A good bicycle, like a good horse, requires proper treatment, and cleanliness is the first and most important feature, says the New York Press.

Next to a shoddy gun a shoddy bicycle is the most dangerous thing a green sportsman can trifle with, barring rotten yachts, says the New York Sun.

It is said that the style of metal valve, with spring and plunger, now in general use on tires will be superseded by valves made entirely of rubber and warranted not to leak.

In the recent hill climbing contest on Corey hill, Boston, 60 inches proved to be the popular gear among the contestants, the first, second, third and fourth prize winners using that gear.

A Chicago tailor has invented a combination bicycle-business suit, the trousers of which can instantly be changed into knickerbockers, or vice versa, without any one knowing that they are different from the usual article.

A Series of Accidents.

At Baltimore the other day a druggist named Korwin was riding at a rapid rate when one of his tires exploded. He was thrown, sustaining a bad fracture of the arm. The noise of the explosion caused a horse to run away, throwing out the occupants of the carriage, both of whom were more or less injured. Next, the runaway horse ran into a carriage drawn by a pair of spirited horses, causing them to run also. The injured bicyclist was found lying in the road by a passing driver, who took him in and started for a hospital. Before the hospital was reached the wagon broke down, and the unfortunate Korwin and his rescuer were both pitched out. Finally Korwin was assisted to the hospital without further complications.—American Cyclist.

Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud, and he does not want me to work; as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs Russell's experience selling self heating flat irons I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged As soon as I got my sample iron I started out and sold eight irons the first day, clearing $12 I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold seventeen. I now have $225 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right or should I quit work and have him to struggle alone?

AN ANXIOUS WIFE

You are doing just right; your husband should be proud of you; go right ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it

Money! Make It Yourself!

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill; we call it the "People's" because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over $10. It is a splendid mill will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two cent stamps to pay postage to Francis Casey, St Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay $50 or $60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for $10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them.

A READER.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IT IS TRUE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HERE'S A CHANCE!

We are giving gilt edged chances right and left this week, in all lines In dress goods, for instance, we have cut a whole line of imported novelties, and a line of high grade checks and cheviots and velours, which have always cost $1 25 to $2 00 a yard, and marked the whole lot at

Fifty Cents a Yard.

This includes some of the best lines we have sold.

What do you think of getting David and John Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, in rich dark colors, for 12½c a yard?

What do you think of getting Choice Fancy Silks, the dollar-a yard silks, for

60c a yard?

Velvets Too—

The best of velvets, which we have rightly called bargains at 2 00 and $3.50 a yard, are costing now

$1.25 a yard

It is a big clearing out we are having.

If it's a jacket for the daughter or for the wife, you can save your car fare by coming up and buying of us now. Stylish tailor made boucle jackets worth ten dollars,

cost $5.00.

Silk lined misses' coats of the very swellest designs which were selling for $10 $12, and $15, cost $6, $8 and $10. If you can't come up, ask for one to be sent on trial.

Why are these so cheap? Because we are getting room for the greatest display of Holiday Goods we ever carried. Our store is worth visiting now, just to look at, if you like to look at pretty things.

We do business by mail, very well. Write us for a catalogue.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.,

PITTSBURG.

If you are in need of an

OVERCOAT.

SUIT.

Or anything in my line, you will find it to your advantage to look at my stock before buying.

J. W. FOLTZ,

Successor to Hookway & Foltz,

Tailor and Clothier. **22, East Main St.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAPTAIN CLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

[Copyright, 1894, by J B Lippincott Co.]

CONTINUED

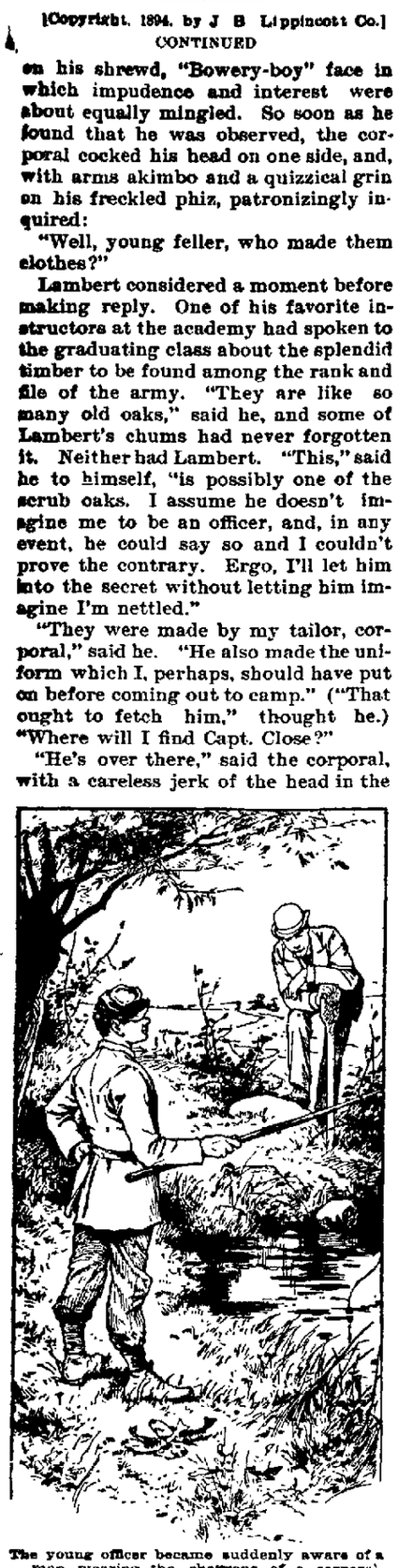
on his shrewd, "Bowery-boy" face in which impudence and interest were about equally mingled. So soon as he found that he was observed, the corporal cocked his head on one side, and, with arms akimbo and a quizzical grin on his freckled phiz, patronizingly inquired:

"Well, young feller, who made them clothes?"

Lambert considered a moment before making reply. One of his favorite instructors at the academy had spoken to the graduating class about the splendid timber to be found among the rank and file of the army. "They are like so many old oaks," said he, and some of Lambert's chums had never forgotten it. Neither had Lambert. "This," said he to himself, "is possibly one of the scrub oaks. I assume he doesn't imagine me to be an officer, and, in any event, he could say so and I couldn't prove the contrary. Ergo, I'll let him into the secret without letting him imagine I'm nettled."

"They were made by my tailor, corporal," said he. "He also made the uniform which I, perhaps, should have put on before coming out to camp." ("That ought to fetch him," thought he.) "Where will I find Capt. Close?"

"He's over there," said the corporal, with a careless jerk of the head in the



The young officer became suddenly aware of a man wearing the chevrons of a corporal, who, fishing rod in hand, was standing just beyond a clump of bushes below.

direction of the opposite wall tent. "Then I s'pose you're the new lieutenant the fellers have been talking about?"

"I am; and would you mind telling me how long you've been in service?"

"Me? Oh, I reckon about two months—longer 'n you have, anyhow. You ain't joined yet, have you?" And the corporal was nibbling at a twig now and looking up in good-humored interest. Then, as Lambert found no words for immediate reply, he went on: "Cap's awake, if you want to see him." And, amazed at this reception, yet not knowing whether to be indignant or amused, Lambert sprang down the pathway, crossed the open space between the tents, a dozen of the men starting up to stare at but none to salute him, and halted before the tent of his company commander.

Sitting just within the half-opened flap, a thick-set, burly man of middle age was holding in his left hand a coarse needle, while with his right he was making unsuccessful jabs with some black thread at the eye thereof. So intent was he upon this task that he never heard Lambert's footfall nor noted his coming, and the lieutenant, while pausing a moment irresolute, took quick observation of the stranger and his surroundings. He was clad in the gray shirt and light-blue trousers such as were worn by the rank and file. An ordinary soldier's blouse was thrown over the back of the camp-stool on which he sat, and his feet were encased in the coarse woolen socks and heavy brogans and leathern thongs, just exactly such as the soldier cook was wearing at the hissing fire a few paces away. His suspenders were hung about his waist, and in his lap seat uppermost and showing a rent three inches in length, were a pair of uniform trousers, with a narrow welt of dark blue along the outer seam. They were thin and shiny like bombazine, in places, and the patch which seemed destined to cover the rent was five shades too dark for the purpose. His hands were brown and knotted and hard. He wore a silver ring on the third finger of the left. His face was brown as his hands, and clean shaved (barring the stubble of two days' growth) everywhere, except the heavy "goatee," which, beginning at the corners of his broad, firm mouth, covered thickly his throat and chin. His eyes were large, clear, dark brown in hue, and heavily shaded. His hair, close cropped and sprinkled with gray, was almost black.

The morning air was keen, yet no fire blazed in the little camp stove behind him, and the fittings of the tent, so far as the visitor could see, were of the plainest description. Not caring to stand there longer, Lambert cleared his throat and began:

"I am looking for Capt. Close."

Whereupon the man engaged in threading the needle slowly opened the left eye he had screwed tight shut, and, as slowly raised his head, calmly looked his visitor over and at last slowly replied:

"That's my name."

III.

Newton Lambert has more than once in the course of his years of service been heard to say that of all the odd sensations he ever experienced that which possessed him on the occasion of his reporting for duty with his first company was the oddest. Accustomed during his four years of cadet life to behave with punctilious respect in the presence of officers, young or old, and accustomed also through his two months' detail at the academy that summer to be treated with even the exaggerated deference which the old non-commissioned officers seemed to delight in showing to young graduates, Lambert was unprepared for the hail-fellow-well-met nature of his reception by the enlisted men and the absolute impassiveness of his one brother officer. That it was utterly different from the customs obtaining elsewhere in the regular service he knew very well. In visiting classmates already on duty with their batteries among the New York and New England forts, as well as during his brief stay at the barracks, he had noted the scrupulous deference of the veteran sergeants when addressing their officers. He could understand awkwardness and clumsiness among the recruits, but the idea of a corporal chaffing him on the cut of his clothes and—the idea of a two months' recruit being a corporal, anyhow! Never in the tales told of the Fire zouaves of '61 had he heard of anything much more free-and-easy than the manners of this camp of regulars. Never in his wildest dream had he figured such a specimen of the commissioned officer as he found in Capt. Close. In the contemplation of this character the go-as-you-please style of the enlisted men sank into insignificance. Long years afterwards Lambert used to go over this meeting in his mind, and for two years, often importuned, he would convulse his brother officers by vivid description of it. But there came a time when they no longer laughed and he no longer told the story save to those he loved and trusted utterly.

Aroused by some unusual chatter among the men, the first sergeant of company G, smoking a pipe while working over a ration-return, stuck his head out of his tent and saw a young gentleman in a light-colored suit, courteously raising a drab derby in his kid-gloved hand, while he stood erect with soldierly ease before the company commander. Sergt. Burns also noted that some of the men were tittering and all of them looking on. One glance was enough. The sergeant dropped pen and pipe and came out of his den with a single bound, buttoning his blouse and glaring about him as he did so. "Hush your d—d gab, you!" he fiercely growled at the nearest group. "Get into your coats, there!" he swore at another, while with menacing hand he motioned to others still, whose costume was even more primitive, to scramble back to their tents. In ten seconds silence reigned throughout the camp almost as complete as that which was maintained, for that time, at the tent of the commanding officer. Lambert actually did not know what to say in response to his superior's announcement. It was full ten seconds, or more, before he determined in what form to couch his next remark. He had intended to say: "I have the honor to report for duty, sir;" but a vague suspicion possessed him that this might be some game at his expense—some prank such as old cadets played upon "plebes." He compromised, therefore, between his preconception of a strictly soldierly report and his sense of what might be due his own dignity. "My name is Lambert," said he. "And I am here for duty as second lieutenant."

Slowly the man in the camp-chair laid down his work, sticking the needle into the flap of the tent and hanging the thread upon it. Then he heaved up out of the chair, hung the damaged trousers over its back and came ponderously forward. Not a vestige of a smile lightened his face. He looked the young gentleman earnestly in the eye and slowly extended his big, brown, hairy hand. Seeing that it was meant for him, Lambert shifted his hat into the left, leaning his sword against the tent-pole, and his dainty kid—a wild extravagance so soon after the war—was for an instant clasped, then slowly released. Capt. Close unquestionably had a powerful "grip."

"How'd you come?" he asked. "Kind of expected you Monday evenin'—out from Quitman."

"The general kept me over a day or two to let me see New Orleans. He told me that you would be notified, sir. I hope you got the letter?"

"Oh, yes. That was all right. There was no hurry. I didn't know as they could get passes over the Northern. I s'pose the chief quartermaster fixed it for you, though?" And the brown eyes searched questioningly the young officer's face.

"Passes? No, sir; I bought my ticket through—"

"No! Why, you needn't have done that. The Quitman road's biddin' for all the government freight it can get now. They'd have given you a pass in a minute. I suppose you want to be quartermaster and commissary?" And again the brown eyes looked almost wistfully into the blue.

"I? No, indeed, sir. I don't know anything but a little tactics. What I most want"—with a glance around and an apologetical laugh—"is a chance to wash off the cinders—and something to eat. I'm hungry as a wolf."

The captain looked troubled. "I've had my grub; so've the men, 'cept those that come back late in the night—been up to Buckatubbee with the marshal. Did you try over at Toog'loo?"

"Everybody was asleep over there. I left my trunk at the railway station and walked out."

"Why, I told the sergeant to send a mule in last night on the chance of your comin' by the 'Owl.' Didn't anybody meet you?"

"There was a mule, but no body," laughed Lambert, "except a darky asleep in a freight car. The mule was lying in the dirt, and snapped his headstall when I tried to raise him."

"What became of him? He didn't get away, did he?" asked Close, in great anxiety.

"He didn't try to," answered Lambert, in some amusement. "Like the eminent head of the late unpleasantness, all he asked was to be let alone. I left him browsing in the public square."

"And the bridle an' saddle, too? Great Peter! That's bad. Some lousy nigger's got him by this time, or his trappin's at least, an' he'll swear the Freedman's Bureau gave him the hull outfit, and it'll be stopped against my pay. Sergeant!" he called; "wish you'd go right down town an' catch up that mule an'—"

"I can't go, sir," promptly answered Sergt. Burns, his hand going up in unaccustomed salute in deference to the presence of the new officer. "I'm busy with them ration returns. Here, Finney, you go."

"Go where?" said a young soldier squatting at his tent door and greasing a pair of shoes with a bit of bacon-rind. He hardly deigned to look up.

"The captain wants you to go and get that saddle mule he sent up last night. Jake must have gone asleep and forgot him."

"Would it be possible to send a wagon for my trunk?" interposed Lambert at this juncture, appealing to his superior. Close hesitated and made no immediate reply. It was the sergeant who took the responsibility:

"I'll 'tend to it, if you please, sir. The wagon's going up in ten minutes to haul some grain. Be lively now, Finney. Drop them shoes and start." And Finney, conscious, possibly, of some change in the military atmosphere, gathered himself together and vanished.

Meantime, in his anxiety about the government property thus placed in jeopardy, the captain seemed lost to all thought of the newcomer's comfort. It was Sergt. Burns who came forward with a camp stool and proffer of further hospitality.

"If the lieutenant can put up with such rations, I'll send something from the cook-fire, sir," said he, doubtfully, looking at his commander very much as though he thought it high time for that official to suggest something better. Lambert said he should be most grateful if that could be done—and if there were no objections; and he, too, looked expectantly at the senior officer

"I guess that's about the best we can do," said Close, slowly. "Tain't what you've been accustomed to, but it's what I always eat. Send us up something, sergeant—enough for two; I'll take another snack with the lieutenant."

And in less than five minutes Lambert and his new comrade were seated by a little fire on which a tin coffeepot was hissing, and with a broad pine shelf upon their knees, from big tin mugs and broad tin plates, were discussing a smoking repast of pork and beans, to the accompaniment of bread and sirup and creamless coffee. "It's the way I always prefer to live when I'm in the field," said Close, "and it only costs you nine dollars a month."

Lambert was too hungry not to relish even such a breakfast. He fancied he heard something that sounded greatly like a suppressed chuckle on the part of the soldier cook at his senior's remark upon the cost of living in the field, but sensations and experiences were crowding thickly upon him and there was little time for trifles.

Through the good offices of Sergt. Burns, a wall tent was pitched that morning for "the new lieutenant" to the left of the domicile of the company commander; a wooden bunk was knocked up in an "A" tent in the back, and Lambert began unpacking his trunk and setting up housekeeping.

"I suppose I can get what furniture I want in town," said he to Close.

"Depends on what you want," replied the senior, warily, "and whether you care to throw away your money. What'd you want to get? They will skin the last cent out of you there at Cohen's."

"I merely wanted some cheap truck for camp, and some washstand fixings," Lambert answered, falling into the vernacular of his comrade with the ease of one just out of the national school, where every known American dialect can be heard—"things I can throw away when we leave."

Close was silent a moment. "I can let you have everything you need, if you ain't particular 'bout their bein' new. They're just as good as anything you can buy, and won't cost you near so much." Then, after a little hesitation: "They ain't mine to give, or I'd let you have them for nothing."

Lambert had precious little money left, even after drawing his November pay in New Orleans; but he had a big mileage account to collect, for in those days nothing was paid to the young graduate in advance, even though he had to find his way by the Isthmus to the mouth of the Columbia. He thanked his comrade, and by evening was put in possession of an odd lot of camp furniture, some items of which were in good repair and others valuable only as relics of the war. A camp mattress and some chairs bore the name of Tighe, and the soldier who carried them in remarked to his chum: "They didn't burn everything after the lieutenant died, after all, did they?" From which Lambert drew inference that the property in question had formerly belonged to an officer of that name who succumbed to the epidemic of the previous year.

But the principal question remaining unsolved was that of subsistence. Waring and Pierce had told him that in all probability he would find that Close was living on soldier fare and had no "mess arrangements" whatever. This, as we have seen, proved to be the case—and Lambert inquired if there were no possibility of finding board. "Yes," said Close; "Mr. Parmelee, the deputy marshal, lives up the road about half a mile, and he told me to say he'd be glad to accommodate you." Lambert lunched in camp at noon, and about three o'clock came forth from his tent buttoned to the throat in his handsomely fitting uniform, his forage-cap cocked jauntily over his right eye, and a pair of white gloves in his hand. A soldier slouching across the open space in front shifted to the opposite hand the bucket he was carrying and saluted. Close surveyed his trim subaltern without changing a muscle of his face.

"What do they charge you extra for them buttons?" he finally inquired. Lambert said he didn't know. They were on the coat when it came from the tailor's. Would the captain kindly direct him to Mr. Parmelee's and permit him to go thither? The captain gravely said he need not ask permission just to leave camp—even the men didn't do that—and gave him the needed instructions, winding up by saying: "Got your pistol?" Lambert answered that he never carried one.

"You'll have to, here," said Close, "or be out of fashion entirely. I ain't got one to lend, but if you've a mind to pay less than cost I've got one that will just suit you, strap and holster complete." In five minutes the trade was made, and Lambert had only eleven dollars left when he started to hunt up Mr. Parmelee.

Close watched the erect figure of the young fellow as he stepped briskly away. So did the first sergeant. Midway across the open space between the tents half a dozen of the men were squatting, in the bright sunshine, pipes in full blast, engaged in a game of cards that looked suspiciously like draw poker, a gray blanket being outspread and little piles of white field beans decorating its outer edge at different points. Surrounding the players were perhaps a dozen spectators, in various costumes more or less soldierly. At sight of Mr. Lambert in his trim frock coat some of the number faced half towards him; some, as though embarrassed, began to edge away. The gamblers calmly continued their game. If the young officer had looked as though he did not notice them, the chances are that, though he passed within ten feet of the group, no one of the party would, in proper and soldierly style, have noticed him, but Lambert had seen enough "slouching" for one day, and his youthful soul was up in arms. He looked squarely at the two men nearest him as he rapidly approached, whereupon one of them nervously tugged at the sleeve of a third. Others, after one furtive glance, pretended they did not see the coming officer and became absorbed in the game. Ten strides and he was opposite the group and not a hand had been raised in salute, not a man was "standing attention." Then he halted short, saying not a word, but the two men nearest knew what was lacking, and, in a shamefaced, shambling way, brought their hands up to the cap visor. One of these was a corporal, and two other non-commissioned officers were among the players. For a moment there was an embarrassed silence. Then Lambert spoke—rather quietly, too, for him:

"Corporal, have these men never been taught the salute and when to use it?"

A sergeant among the players slowly found his feet. Others seemed to try to slink behind their fellows. The corporal turned red, looked foolish and only mumbled inarticulately.

"What say you, sergeant?" inquired Lambert.

"Why, yes, sir," said Sergt. McBride, uncomfortably. "So far as I'm concerned, I can honestly say I did not see the lieutenant coming; but, to tell the truth, sir, we've got out of the habit of it in the company."

"Then all these men who are still seated here know they should be up and standing attention?" asked Lambert, as coolly as he could, though his blue eyes were beginning to flash. He had heard some tittering among the gamesters, two more of whom were now getting up.

"Yes, sir; at least most of them do. Only, Capt. Close don't seem to mind, and—"

"That'll do—I am waiting for you two," said Lambert. And the two who,

Were seated by a little fire.

hanging their heads, had been tittering into each other's faces, finding their time had come, slowly and awkwardly found their feet, but not the erect position of the soldier.

"So far so good," said Lambert, calmly. "Now, sergeant, explain the rest to them, as they seem to be uninstructed recruits."

There was a general titter at this. One of the two was an ex-sergeant of ten years' service—one of John Barleycorn's defeated wrestlers. His eyes snapped with wrath, but he knew the lieutenant "had the best of him."

"Don't make it necessary for me to repeat the lesson," said Lambert, before moving on; "especially you, sir." And the ex-sergeant was plainly the man indicated.

Up at the end of the row Sergt. Burns brought his broad palm down on his thigh with a whack of delight, then glanced over to see how the captain took it.

The captain was carefully counting over the "greenbacks" he had just received, and, with these in hand, turned into the dark recesses of his farther tent. The episode in front was of minor importance.

"You got a rakin' down, Riggs," laughed some of the men as the lieutenant was lost to sight beyond the wagon, while the victim of his brief reprimand glowered angrily after him.

"Dam young squirt!" snarled the fellow. "I'll learn him a lesson yet."

"No, you won't, Riggs," was the quick rejoinder of McBride. "He was perfectly right, as you ought to have sense enough to know. I'm glad, for one, to see it, for this company has simply been goin' to the dogs for the last six months."

IV.

Lambert's nerves were tingling a trifle and his thoughts were not the most cheerful as he went away. That he should find his company commander a miser, a recluse, and something of a mystery, had all been foreshadowed. But that discipline should have been abandoned in "G" company was quite another thing. Farnham, the captain proper, was an officer who had held high command in the volunteers—too high, indeed, to serve with equanimity under the field officer now at the head of the regiment, who had had no war service whatever. Farnham was within a few files of promotion to majority, and therefore despised company duty. So long as his company had been stationed in the city, furnishing guards and orderlies for the various officers then quartered there, he remained with it, and occasionally saw a portion of it on Sunday morning. Then, after two years of this demoralizing service, came the months of detachment duty up in the interior, and Farnham's friends in court were glad to get him out of such a mire as that. Ever since June, therefore, Close had been alone with the men and they with him, and no one in authority had the faintest idea how things were going. Inspectors were also unknown in those days, and so long as reports and returns were regularly received at headquarters, and no complaints came in from the civil authorities of negligence or indifference on the part of their military backers, all went smoothly. Now, there had not been a few instances where civil and military officials had clashed, but "Capt. Close and his splendid company" had been the theme of more than one laudatory report from the marshal on the score of what he heard from his deputies. The general commanding, indeed, had been much elated by high commendation from the highest power in Washington, all due to services rendered in running down Ku Klux and breaking up moonshiners by Capt. Close, of company G, —th infantry. "It's just exactly what the old duffer's cut out for," said the adjutant general of the department; "but I'm sorry to have to see young Lambert sent into such exile."

TO BE CONTINUED

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MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

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A CITY BLACKSMITH.

A Local Vulcan Patches Up a Piece of Mechanism Without Using Bellows Anvil or Forge.

As a craft in mythology at least, blacksmithing was followed by the gods long before the advent of man on our own planet. It was the Cyclops that forged the thunder bolts for Jove and the chain that linked Prometheus to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus. It is an old and honored craft with man but whether we read of Tubal Cain who fashioned the first plough share, of the indispensible armorer and sword maker before gunpowder was introduced, however, expert romance shows them to be in the tricks of their calling, it is silent regarding the condition of their backs. The presumption is that nowadays backache is a general complaint amongst them. The writers of the past overlooked that fact and extolled their strength and ignored their weakness. Our Vulcan whose name is John Haag, works at 24 East Charles Street and that he had a lame back. Read his own description and experience. He says:— "I was bothered for some months with a bad back, it aching a good part of the time, dull and steady. It extended up into the shoulder-blade and compelled me to tire or give out before the day's work was done. Slight colds, shoeing a horse, stooping at any other work affected it and it became so irksome that I often felt like giving up work on about every job I undertook. Well I repaired the trouble by taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I heard of them and went to the nearest drug store that of Baltzly's around the corner from here on Erie Street and got a box. It was only a short time before they commenced taking effect and they cured me in a few days afterwards. I have not felt anything of it since and I believe they made a sure job of it. That is why I advise people that have their kidneys out of order to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They will repair the damage.

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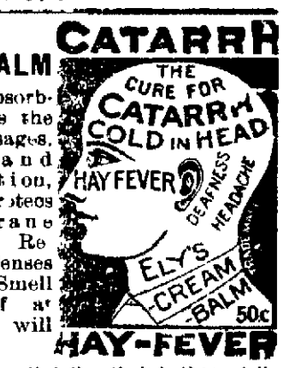

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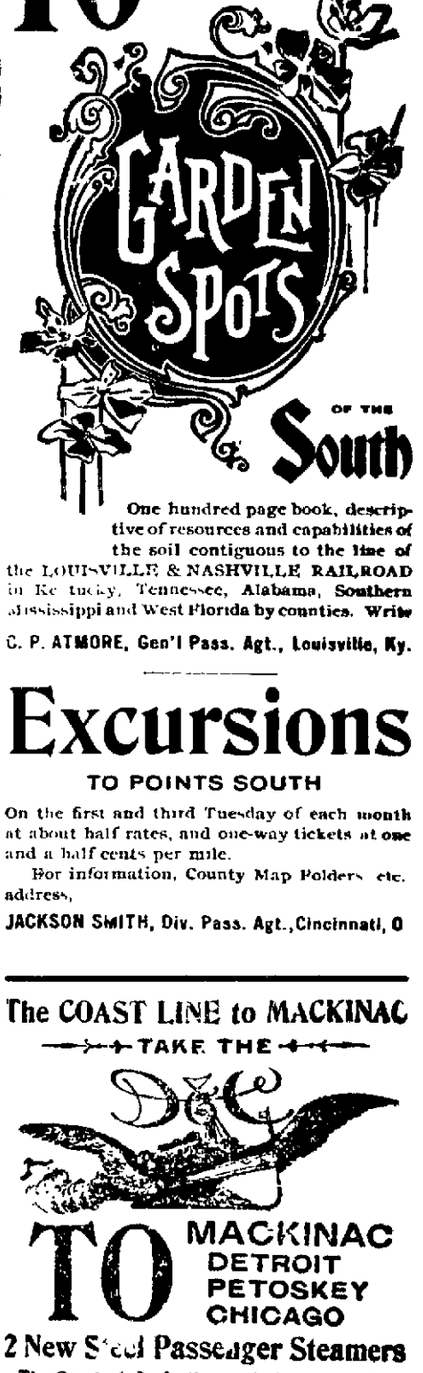

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1896

The consideration of Mr. Robert P. Porter in coming from New York to Ohio to show the Ohio people how to run a newspaper, does not seem to have been appreciated. The Cleveland World has gone into the hands of a receiver and the public is informed that Mr. Porter is not connected with it in any capacity.

The death of Captain Huber removes from Massillon a public officer whose strong intelligence, unquestioned integrity and high personal qualities will be difficult to replace. Coming only a few days after the death of Peter Gribble, another man generously equipped with those attributes which contribute to the welfare of any community, the thought suggests itself that Massillon has sustained a loss no less keenly felt than the private affliction which elicits such general and heartfelt sympathy.

The barbers of Ohio fail to see why their noble profession is not entitled to as much consideration from the state as dentistry, veterinary surgery and some other things. They contend that there are 60,000 barbers in the United States, and that the sum total of human suffering they can produce if they want to is something too dreadful to think of without shuddering. They want the ancient dignity of their honorable calling restored and will assemble at Dayton in convention to ask the state to have a hand in the restoration. They want to have a state board formed, and licenses to properly educated barbers issued, and graduates of the so called barbers' colleges suppressed until they can prove three years' apprenticeship. THE INDEPENDENT does not know of any profession that needs elevating more than that of the barbers. As a friend has remarked, "Some of them know better how to handle an axe than a razor."

On Saturday, May wheat reached the dollar mark at the Toledo exchange for the first time since 1892. On the same day the highest New York price was 91⅞ cents and the highest Chicago price 85⅞ cents. As a rule the quantity of wheat in sight increases until January, but this year the reverse is true, and the lesson to be drawn from the fact is, that heavy exports have diminished the visible supply. Portugal has suspended the import duty, owing to its own short crop, and will allow five million bushels to come in free. There is now a demand from Australia for United States wheat and an offer of $1.02 from Australia for six cargoes of American wheat was declined at San Francisco on Saturday. The reports from Argentine corroborate the early rumors of a damaged crop, and these facts, together with many others, tend to show that the price will slowly force itself upward from this time on.

DOGS AND FEMININE AFFECTION

Edward W. Bok writes of "Dogs and Feminine Affection" in the December Ladies' Home Journal, and points out the dangers of caressing a dog, however well cared for it may be. "The most eminent physicians," he asserts, "have conclusively shown that the practice of allowing the body of a dog to come into close contact with the human body is fraught with the greatest physical evils. The cleanest dog in the world is not without this objection. It cannot be. A dog's nose should never be allowed to touch any part of the human skin. The most casual observance of a dog's habits will show the reasons for this. In fact, from whatever standpoint one chooses to look at the matter—from that of cleanliness, health or bodily danger—the practice of petting dogs with close embraces of any sort is a positive wrong. Women cannot be too careful about this, either as the practice affects themselves or, if they are mothers, their children. We can be fond of our dogs—many of them deserve human affection—but we should bestow this fondness upon them with a little careful regard for common sense. One point, of all others, cannot be too carefully regarded: the face should never be brought into contact with a dog. A sense of cleanliness alone should forbid this, even if positive danger did not lurk in the practice."

A CHICAGO SUICIDE.

An unknown man killed himself in a hotel bedroom at Chicago by taking laudanum. He was found stretched across the bed with a note book beside him, in which he had recorded his emotions at intervals of ten minutes as the drug gradually took effect. The notes at first were written plainly, but at the end became almost illegible, when the man evidently could not see to write. There were also found near him some letters found written in a rather humorous vein, saying that his life was a failure.

Small children used to read the almanac and immediately fancy that they were afflicted with the maladies they had read about, and nowadays it takes a pretty strong mind to read the newspapers without falling a prey to some disease with a brand new name, or being made aware that for one who is tired of life, who cannot face the music unless the band plays for him one certain tune, and who lacks sufficient backbone to be "up and doing, with a heart for any fate," there remains a rather easy way of quitting this scene of action and at the same time leave a thrilling newspaper story behind.

Every suicide is a tragedy, yet one cannot help speculating upon the possible motive of a man who makes notes of his emotions during the death struggle, and who before hand writes humorous letters to his friends.

GEN. SHERWOOD'S REMARKS.

General Sherwood, late fusion candidate for congress, appears to be just as garrulous and inaccurate a gossip after the election as before. With curious interest THE INDEPENDENT picked up the Canton News-Democrat of Saturday, and read an account of a silver club meeting. This was one of the paragraphs:

"General Sherwood had come in and there were loud calls for him. He responded in an address calculated to expose some Republican canards. He had spent five days in Chicago and had investigated some reports for his own satisfaction. He mentioned names and dates and his authority in every instance. He said he had been out in search of a big boom and really wanted to find it, but found the opposite. The great railroad systems of Chicago are paying, since the election, five cents per hour for freight handlers. They formerly got from $1.25 to $1.50 a day. The Deering Reaper Works have a sign up which reads: 'Wanted—Nine hundred men at five cents per hour.' This represents the advance in wages that was to take place after the foreign standard had prevailed. It appears also to be a foreign standard of wages."

Fearing that General Sherwood had been out in Chicago inventing rather than investigating, THE INDEPENDENT wired a polite inquiry to the only address contained in his remarks, and this was the reply telegraphed very promptly:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—We have no sign up signifying we want men, and never have had.

"DEERING HARVESTER CO."

The patient reader may decide for himself whether men like General Sherwood are aids to a restoration of prosperity, or pettifogging politicians in season and out of season.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual report of the secretary of war contains a large amount of information on subjects not taken up in the ordinary newspaper reports. The chapter devoted to the militia of the states shows that there is now a military organization in every state and territory except Alaska, the aggregate strength of which is 111,887 men and officers. The artillery arm of this service comprises 4,716 officers and men, and is maintained in thirty four states, and the cavalry arm comprises 4,936 officers and men, and is maintained in twenty-six states. For the maintenance of this force the states interested appropriated last year the sum of $2,880,854, to which the national government added $400,000, to be drawn in money or equipments as the state authorities elected.

The largest state guard is maintained in New York, 13,242 men being enlisted and supported by a state appropriation of $448,000. Pennsylvania comes next in the list with 8,250 men, a total appropriation from the state of $350,000. Ohio follows with 6,229 men and officers, and Illinois, singularly enough, has 6,228 men and officers. But while the last total appropriation, state and federal, for Ohio amounted to $373,775, the appropriations in Illinois were $200,702, the discrepancy due to the more frequent use of the National Guards of Ohio during the year.

The smallest organization is maintained in Delaware, where 390 men and officers are drilled to a state of efficiency. Nevada has 400 men, Montana 406, New Mexico 429, and Arizona 442. These states and territories are the weakest in their local military resources.

In addition to the strength of the National Guard, military instruction has been imparted by officers of the regular army at 106 schools and colleges during the past fiscal year, and the reports from these institutions show that 1,376 students attended artillery drills, and 9,760 attended infantry drills. The effort of the government to encourage military discipline and training among the youth of the country is appreciated by those in whose behalf it is put forth, and the government is securing an adequate return for the employment of its officers in this duty. It seems to be recognized that the physical training of the young for military duty does more to bring about a high physical standard than almost any other form of exercise, and while this work goes on and the militia of the states is brought up to a condition approximating that of the regular army, there is no need of uneasiness as to the ability of the government to protect its interests in any emergency, notwithstanding that the army proper amounts to scarcely more than a national police force.

Know Thyself

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institution, Buffalo, N. Y.; 108 pages, illustrated. 680,000 copies sold at $1.50. Now sent, paper bound, absolutely free, on receipt of 21 one cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author as above.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.

Scores of Visitors Call Upon McKinley.

HENRY CABOT LODGE'S CALL.

Its Purpose a Mystery—Gen. Horace Porter Comes to Canton to Make Arrangements for the Inauguration—The Dingley Bill and the McKinley Law.

CANTON, Dec. 1.—No strain, whether it be in the form of receiving the public by ones or by thousands, has ever yet succeeded in breaking down the cheerful calm of the President-elect, so when he sat down to dinner last night, after his hard day's work, with Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Young, his guests found him, as usual, unruffled in mind or body. Yet his visiting list for the day included the following:

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; National Committeeman Jameson, of Illinois; Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis and T. E. Burton, of Ohio; Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey; ex-Congressman John R. Thomas, of Metropolis, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, Mrs. J. Eden Foster and her son, W. H. Foster, of [illegible]; Henry T. Oxnord, of California, president of the Beet Sugar Association; Albert Ordean, of Duluth; Congressman C. D. Sheldon, of Michigan; and the Rev. E. P. James, of Delaware, O. These were only the more prominent of the callers, and to every one he was "at home," listening, suggesting and promising—but the promising went no farther than this: "I will give the matter consideration when I get to it—I don't say I will appoint you, but I will certainly consider you." Such is life at the McKinley home.

Senator Lodge arrived at 10:26 from Washington, and after lunching with the McKinley's started East again at 2:05, leaving the overworked imaginative faculties of the people here to wonder whether he had come to Canton as an ambassador from Speaker Reed, the custodian of some new information about the Dingley bill, or a seeker after the state of the Presidential mind electors on the proper thing to do with Cuba. And strange to relate, Senator Lodge didn't seem to think it worth while to take the Canton people into his confidence, leaving it to the Major, in a communicative moment, to say, in his humorous way, "It was a purely social call."

Gen. Horace Porter followed Senator Lodge for the purpose of making a "purely social call," too. He had a chat with the Massachusetts senator and the Major, and remained long enough to have a private interview with Mr. McKinley on the inauguration ceremony. He says that he has not been formally appointed to take charge of the inauguration but he is nevertheless going right on with the arrangements. He returned to Cleveland at 4:14 and will see Mr. Hanna again. He spoke with some freedom while here, saying that he knew nothing about Mr. Manna's hopes or expectations regarding the cabinet, and that in his opinion Mr. McKinley would defer completing his list of appointments for a considerable time.

"I have unbounded confidence in McKinley's judgment," said he. "He has travelled more extensively than any of our public men, and he has a wider and more intimate acquaintance with our leaders than any President we ever elected. He will understand how to balance his cabinet fluely, so that while geographical considerations are properly weighed he will also surround himself with men commanding the respect of the whole country and the confidence of himself."

Gen. Porter thought that Cuba was a "kaleidescope" and was in such a state of ferment and change that what Mr. McKinley or any other man might think today would be utterly valueless tomorrow. "And therefore," said he, "that's a bridge that I don't believe Governor McKinley will cross until he gets to it."

The general is himself opposed to having the tariff question handled in the present congress. "The session will be too short," he said, "to give to it proper consideration, and we certainly don't want to have business disturbed by the passage of an ill-advised or imperfect relief measure, only to be torn up a few months later by another bill on the same subject. I think the whole subject should wait until we can get our Republican administration in working work, and then have a conservative revision, that will commend itself to the commercial and manufacturing interests, just as the McKinley law did to those who studied it. In my judgment that was a wonderful piece of legislation. Close students who examine it, and note the care and justice that were brought to bear in the composition of the free list, and the nicety of judgment exercised in so trimming the whole that no interest and no section was neglected, while at the same time adequate revenue was provided will agree with me."

MASSILLON FIRM'S CONTRACT.

Warthorst & Co. Will Furnish Asylum Facing Brick.

The contractors have virtually discontinued brick work on the buildings under course of construction at the asylum site. A force of workmen will be employed throughout the winter, however, preparing foundations and all interior work possible will be completed in the laundry, kitchen and other buildings. Every preparation will be made for an early start in the spring, when several cottages will also be built and the hospital building finished. As Myers & Co. now purchase their facing brick from Warthorst & Co., a sufficient supply will be hauled during the winter to prevent delay when work is resumed. The contract with Warthorst & Co. was effected last week.

FIXING THE FENCES.

Why Senator Foraker Went to Canton.

LATE POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Junior Ohio Senator and the Major in Perfect Agreement—Senator Wellington Makes a Very Good Impression on the President Elect Saturday.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

CANTON, Nov. 30.—"I've come to see McKinley about fixing these fences," said Joseph Benson Foraker in the Major's hall, Saturday evening, waving his hand at the torn and trampled premises outside. And that is all the junior senator of Ohio would say in relation to the protracted conference that took place, between 1:08 and 4:30 behind closed doors, while secretaries moved around on their toes, and the public held its breath. Whatever the conference was about, it left both gentlemen in an easy frame of mind. The aggresive senator departed with Col. Horace S. Clark, of Mattoon, Ill., who retired his ambition to be governor of Illinois before the advancing banners of John R. Tanner, and the President-elect sat himself down and wrote his name on a picture for former Governor Campbell, and then on some handkerchiefs for some little girls.

Next in importance to Senator Foraker on the visiting list was Senator George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, Md. It developed after Senator Wellington's departure that he was anxious to present the name of J. A. Gary, of Maryland, for a cabinet position, portfolio unstated. Mr. Wellington made an excellent impression upon Mr. McKinley.

The mission of Editor Hart, of Wheeling, was to push the cause of Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, for place in the cabinet. Mr. Hart wants to go to the Senate, and it is supposed that he would like to have Judge Goff so pleasantly situated as to obviate the possibility of his entering the senatorial lists.

THE TEACHERS ADJOURN.

Resolutions of Thanks Adopted at the Last Session.

The Stark County Teachers' Institute adjourned Saturday, after the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, This most interesting and profitable session of the Stark County Teachers' Institute is about to pass into history, and

Whereas, We feel that it is necessary and proper that some expression of appreciation and gratitude be rendered to those who have contributed so ably and efficiently toward our ethical aesthetic and intellectual edification: therefore be it

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are due to the good people of Massillon, the board of education, the superintendent of schools and the janitor of this building for comfortable accommodation during our sojourn here.

That we appreciate the efficient services of the president and other officers of the executive committee in securing instructors of such eminent attainments and such practical wisdom in presenting their various subjects to the association.

That our gratitude is due to Professor Graves, Barr's orchestra, and the pupils of the Massillon high school for their excellent music.

That we congratulate Brother J. A. Sykes, general manager of the Stark county segment of the Ohio State Teachers' Reading Circle, for his energetic and successful efforts in behalf of this most important adjunct to the schools of our state.

That we most heartily commend the board of examiners of this county for their untiring energy in attempting to elevate the moral and intellectual standard of our profession.

Queen & Crescent to New Orleans.

Eighty-six miles shorter from Cincinnati and all points north by the Queen & Crescent than by any other line. Two superb vestibuled trains daily. W. C. Rinearson, general passenger agent, Cincinnati, O.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

RELIEVED BY DEATH.

Captain Henry Huber Passes Away.

A BUSY LIFE AT LENGTH ENDED.

Modern Surgical Skill Fails to Save the Life of the President of the Council—An Account of His Useful Services and Career.

The death of Henry Huber occurred Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock and within a few hours the sad news had traversed the entire city. Hopes were entertained for his recovery until Monday when at noon he seemed to be rapidly sinking. He was conscious at times and recognized members of his family and friends who were about him. In the early evening he relapsed into total unconsciousness and remained so until death. Mr. Huber was first taken ill on Thursday, November 19, but continued his office duties Friday and Saturday. On Sunday his condition became serious, plainly indicating appendicitis and grew rapidly worse. The attending physicians realized that the only chance for recovery could be gained by surgical operation and Dr. Parker was summoned from Cleveland. Tuesday morning the vermiform appendix was removed and Mr. Huber rallied. Later peritonitis developed and Mr. Huber's condition again became most critical. Dr. Parker came again on Friday evening, but could give no encouragement.

Mr. Huber was honored and respected by every resident of the city, and for years had been connected with the municipal government in one branch or another. At the time of his death he was president of both the board of education and the city council, and was influential in all matters concerning both boards. As a citizen he was loved, and his loss can never be replaced.

Capt. Huber was born in Prussia, near Sobernch, on January 20, 1842. His father was a miller and died in Germany. The mother, with one child, sailed for America in 1853, and died in 1875. Capt. Huber had received some education in Germany, and on reaching this part of Ohio, began work in the coal mines, going to school during the winter months. To this practical education he added greatly by reading and observation, and in his later years was regarded as one of the closest reasoners and best informed residents of this vicinity. He enlisted in Co. D 32nd O. V. I., on July 17, 1861, participated in the battle of Green Briar, and passed the winter at Cheat Mountain. Later he was in the battle of Cross Keys and Harper's Ferry, where the whole army was captured and paroled. He was eventually exchanged, and in February of 1863 went to Memphis and was in the seige of Vicksburg and participated in other engagements. He was made first lieutenant in July, 1863, and in February, 1864 went with Sherman to Meridian. After a furlough he went to Cairo, Paducah, Huntsville, Rome and Big Sandy. In the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he commanded his company, and at the siege of Atlanta he was near McPherson when the latter was killed. A minnie ball that lodged in the left thigh, breaking the bone, laid him up on July 22, 1864.

He was sent home on a cot, on May 16 of the following year after a protracted hospital experience, and got his discharge on May 30. He was unable to resume work until 1866.

In the meantime, on Nov. 26, 1869, Governor Brough promoted him to the captaincy of his company. He was a brave soldier, calm, cool, and decisive, and retained the same qualities in civil life. He joined the office force of one of the coal companies of this district after his honorable discharge, and at the time of his death was a trusted business associate of J. F. Pocock in the latter's extensive coal interests.

He married Miss Esther Bowen in 1868, his first wife dying some years later. He married Miss Ruth L. Hargrove in 1876. By his first wife he had three daughters and by his second two.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations; absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems sent as a special providence to little folks. It is pleasant to take, perfectly harmless and absolutely sure to give instant relief in all cases of cold or lung trouble.

DANGELHEISEN PROMOTED.

Now He is Assistant to the State Fish and Game Warden.

Chief Warden L. H. Reutinger, of the State Fish and Game Commission, has appointed Andrew Dangelheisen, the Stark county warden, his special assistant. Warden Dangelheisen now has jurisdiction in Stark, Holmes, Wayne, Summit, Portage, Columbiana, Carroll and Tuscarawas counties, and will assist the county wardens in running down persons who violate the game and fish laws. The promotion is due to the successful efforts on the part of the Stark county warden to break up a gang of poachers. Numerous arrests have been made by him, and others of importance are to follow in the near future.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else had failed.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted

To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in Dakota.

These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from $7 to $15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance and intemperance. A new boom is on. Take advantage of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

How a Woman Paid Her Debts.

A lady in Lexington says: "I am out of debt; and thanks to the Dishwasher business. In the past six weeks I have made $530. Every housekeeper wants a Dishwasher, and any intelligent person can sell them with big profit to himself. The Dishwasher is lovely, you can wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes, and without wetting your hands. You can get particulars by addressing, The Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. There is big money in the business for an agent. I expect to clear $4,000 the coming year. I need the money, why not make it. Miss C. C.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill, assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block.

Sole and harness leather, shoemakers supplies and findings always on hand. A. J. Clementz, Canal street.

Abt's

Special Reduction Sale of CLOAKS & MILLINERY

WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

.....Some Grand Bargains in Millinery, Cloaks, Underwear and Hosiery.....

Our $2.00 and $2.50 Ladies Trimmed Hats	$1.49	Our $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Ladies Coats and Capes	$2.89
" 3.00 and 3.50 " " "	1.95	" 6.50, 7.50 and 9.00 " " " "	4.98
" 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats	2.69	" 11.00, 12.00 and 14.00 " " " "	6.98
" 1.50 and 2.00 Children's Trimmed Hats	98	Our $2.00 and $2.50 Children's Coats	1.49
" 2.50 and 3.50 " " "	1.69	Our $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Children's Coats	2.29

BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY at

ABT'S, 11 E. Main St. Next Merchant Nat. Bank.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Nellie Barkheimer, who lives in Summit street, is ill.

Richard Crawford is visiting relatives in New Brighton, Pa.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huth, in Wellman street, a daughter.

A. E. Caddy. left today for Glenville, Ga., where he will locate permanently.

Mrs. M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin.

Miss Nellie Krisher came down from Akron yesterday to spend several days in the city with relatives.

Conductor Samuel Barber, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, is spending a few days with his parents in Beloit.

The ice on the reservoir is thick enough to permit of skating, and the rush in that direction is growing as the good news spreads.

Dr. Louis E. Menuez is attending the Onio State Dental meeting at Columbus, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

A frame building owned by Theodore Williams, in Norwalk, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

The reservoir is covered with ice that is four inches thick in some places, and all sorts and conditions of skaters are taking advantage of the fact.

The Massillon Water Supply Company reports the November rainfall as being 1.92 inches That of the corresponding month in 1895 was 3 26 inches.

Frank and Daniel Wagoner, who are charged with treating a horse cruelly, will be tried before Justice Folger and a jury on Friday John W Ridenbaugh is the prosecuting witness.

Mrs. Hicks Brown, Miss Karthaus and Mr. Oliver Jacobs reached home Sunday night, having spent several months abroad. Tney were accompanied from New York by Mr and Mrs. C. M Russell.

Miss Margaret Reinsberger, a teacher in the public schools at Malvern, has been sued for $5,000 She whipped a nine year old son of Mrs. Emma Dickey, and it is alleged that the child's spine is seriously injured.

The local bicycle riders are looking for a miscreant who scattered tacks over the street at the intersection of Main and Erie streets Several tires have been punctured and the wheels rendered useless for the time being

The Tennanto tunnel on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road, near Freeport, caved in Sunday, several thousand tons of rock falling, completely blocking traffic on the southern end of the road. The damage is estimated at $25,000.

An amicable agreement was reached at the glass manufacturers' convention held at Indianapolis yesterday, which affects both Eastern and Western manufacturers The factories will start Dec. 14 Several Massillon blowers are employed at Muncie and have been awaiting this adjustment.

Numerous cases of diphtheria prevail at Dalton and extreme measures are taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Tuesday morning the board of education closed the primary departments in the schools until further notice. There are also a number of children ill with diphtheric croup.

R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence secretary-treasurer of the sub district branch of the United Mine Workers of America has begun the study of law in the office of Eggert & McLaughlin Mr. Pollock is a young man with brains and ambition, and his many friends throughout the district feel assured of his success.

A post mortem examination held on Saturday afternoon by Drs. Williamson, Ess, F J and T F Reed, developed the fact that Peter Gribble's death resulted from cancer of the liver. Dr. Williamson, who did the operating, said this morning, that cancer was the direct cause of Mr. Gribble's death, and was the primary cause of his extended illness.

The election of officers of Hiram Chapter, No, 18, R. A M., Tuesday evening, resulted as follows: T J Falor, M. E H. P.; A B Campbell, king; Henry Gribble, scribe; E E Fox, C. of H; W Yost, P S; John B Il, R A C; John Gow, third V; Henry Muser, second V; A J. Miller, first V.; Z T. Baltzly, treasurer; Franklin Strobel, secretary; and Robert Bell, guard

Miss Ida Grove has been promoted to the office of private stenographer to Auditor Dowlands of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, with headquarters at Toledo Miss Stella Hughes, clerk and stenographer to the W & L E agent at Creston, succeeds Miss Grove as stenographer to Superintendent Stout at Massillon. Miss Grove's deserved promotion brings increased responsibilities and remuneration.

At the meeting of the Jr O U. A M., Tuesday evening, officers were elected as follows: G B Eggert, councilor; William Witmer, vice councilor; M. E. Porter, conductor; Albert Howald, assistant to recording secretary; William Getz, warden; W. G. Arnold, inside sentinel; Jacob Wagner, outside sentinel; H W Elsass, recording secretary; W. W Welker, treasurer: C B Arthur, financial secretary; G F. Breckel, Judson Farrel and George Schrock, trustees

Mrs. H Estby and daughter, who are walking from Spokane, Wash., to New York city, where they expect to receive $10,000 for their trouble, if they arrive within a certain time, spent Saturday night at the residence of Mr and Mrs. William Sorg, in East street, and left Sunday morning on the inter urban electric railway for Canton, to call on McKinley and resume their journey. They said that the terms of agreement permit them to ride on any railway on which electricity is the motive power.

A McKinley man in Cleveland wagered with a Bryan friend $100 to a cent that New York would give over 150,000 plurality for the Republican candidate A condition of this apparently great odds was that if the McKinley man won he should receive an additional cent for every vote in the plurality above 150,000. McKinley's plurality in New York was over 266,000. The man who had offered the odds of $100 to a cent therefore wins by the terms of his wager $1,160. The Bryan man, when he drew his check for the amount, said it was a bunco game, but any man fool enough to get caught that way ought to pay for it.

RATCHFORD ENDORSED.

Newman Wants Him Put at the Head of the U. M. W.

A RECORD FOR FATALITIES.

The Hill Furnishes a Candidate for Consul Howells's Place, But Does Not Give His Name—Mining Outlook is Brightening—Personal Doings.

NEWMAN, Dec. 2 —The Massillon mining district is fast making a record for fatalities in our coal mines, two deaths in a week are giving the district the appearance of a slaughter house. We hope for better luck in the future...We notice that M. D Ratchford is a candidate to succeed Phil H. Penna as president of the miners' national organization, in which we trust he will be successful and one thing is certain the organization needs some bracing up and we believe "Mike" would do his part towards placing the organization on a solid footing once more.

While there are a number of applicants who are anxious to take Anthony Howells's place as consul to South Wales under the McKinley administration. We must not forget the fact that Newman has an applicant that would like the opportunity of keeping the Welsh bacon from spoiling for the next four years

We are pleased to learn of the prospects of the Pittsburg mining district receiving an advance in the price of mining this week which, we trust, will be granted there by giving relief to a large number of suffering humanity. The Massillon district has fared exceedingly well during the price question since Oct. 1st and we trust the friendly relations between miners and operators may continue for some time to come

Joseph Griffiths spent Thanksgiving with Jabez Thomas and family, in Navarre...Miss Sarah Powell, who has been in Massillon for some time, is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Thomas Powell, for a few days' vacation...The Shamrock coal mine, on the Schrader farm, is largely increasing its business. Its switch from the C, L & W railroad is well under way and will be completed to ship over in a few days We wish the boys speedy success...Miss Maggie Findley was the guest of her cousin, Miss Maggie Davis, in Massillon, several days last week...With some people Thanksgiving Day has been practically turned into a national but hering day, for quite a number select that day to do their home butchering...The many friends of Henry Huber in this village are sorry to learn of his death...Several of our people attended the memorial services for the Rev Frank M. Corl, in the U. B church at Massillon, last Sunday afternoon Frank, while living at Navarre, was looked upon by our people as the best correspondent THE INDEPENDENT had on its staff

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec 2 —Our genial postmaster and drygoodsman, James Ryan, has recently made some valuable additions to his store. He has greatly increased the shelving capacity to make room for his increased stock and has a bland and estimable assistant clerk in the person of Miss Florence Stoolmiller. ...Who is the happiest man about town? Amos Horsh. Why? A new girl has came to his house to stay Her little sister says her name is to be "Stateroad" Horsh.. Daniel Seeves has returned from a two weeks' visit at Findlay, O...Mrs. Treisch went to Canton last Thursday to the bedside of her very sick son...A memorial service was held in the U. B church of Massillon last Sunday afternoon in honor of the Rev. Frank Corl, lately deceased. Our neighbor, D. L Mock, addressed the meeting in behalf of the Y P. C. U. of this district...A new clothing store in John Pollock's block is the lastest business accession to our town.

Wallace Smith is now firing at nights for James Mullins, and Edward Hershey is the new engineer for N. K Bowman & Co...Another Building and Loan Association is being organized in our village under the directions of the Indemnity Buildin and Loan Co., of Cleveland...James Mullins broke sod last week for his new shaft, located near the W & L E. railway...Taylor Clay was among our city's guests last week...The McGee Bros have the contract for painting the U. B parsonage.

Our ponds and streams are now resonant with the merry clatter of school boy and maiden...The social given by the band boys last Saturday evening was well attended and a merry time was had until the clock announced the approach of the sacred hour of 12.

QUISQUI

A NEWSY LETTER.

GREENTOWN, Dec. 2 —J. O. Wise, of Greentown, spent Thanksgiving Day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W Wise ...Miss Ida Raber has come home from Canton, to visit for a week with her father, L Raber...Miss Raber, of Barberton, was the guest of Mr and Mrs. Lewis Wise, this week...Mrs. Ellen Thompson, of Cuyahoga Falls, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wilson Wise, last week...Benjamin and Erwin Dougherty spent Sunday with their grandfather, B. Hart, of Mogadore...The Rev. and Mrs O. B. Jones and children visited with Mr. Jones's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Clark, of Mt. Union, last week... On Sunday evening a collection was taken in the M. E. church for the benefit of the Freedmen's Aid Society, which amounted to $9 68...Supt. and Mrs. A. H Syler and daughters, Orpha and Joyce, visited relatives in Reedurban last week. From there Mr. Syler went to Massillon to attend the teachers' institute...Oliver Fishel entertained a party of friends at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fishel, Tuesday evening, in honor of his sixteenth birthday anniversary.

FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Ed. Klein and son returned home last Thursday from Alb on, Mich., where they attended the marriage of the former's daughter.

Miss Carrie Meiner was in Canton Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Post came down from Cleveland Tuesday to spend a few days with her parents.

The masquerade ball, which was given Saturday night in Leonard's hall, was well attended. Fred Donno, of this place, received the men's prize, a combination change purse; Miss Katie Lutch, of Massillon, was declared the handsomest dressed lady.

A minstrel troupe is holding forth in Pahlan's hall this week. A change of programme each night. Admission five and ten cents...Quite a number of our people attended the funeral of the late Peter Reymark, at Canal Fulton, last Sunday...Wm. Shaar, who was assaulted a few weeks ago by being hit on the head with a sledge hammer, is again able to be around.

CANAL FULTON LETTER.

CANAL FULTON, Nov 30 —Samuel Mathie was found hanging in his own barn, dead, on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. He had gone out at 5 o'clock, ostensibly to do the chores. He lived near Manchester and Rex Hill, and leaves a wife and children. He has several brothers living at Canal Fulton and New Berlin.

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 1.—Dr. Greenamyer, of Orrville, assisted by Dr. McMillen, of the same place, and the local physicians, performed a very delicate and successful operation on the wife of the Rev Wm. Elliot, of this place, yesterday afternoon. She was suffering intensely from a strangulated hernia, a prompt operation being necessary to save her life. At this writing she is resting comfortably with good prospects of recovery...The seventeen-year-old son of Lewis Mathie, living about two miles south of town, while rabbit hunting yesterday afternoon, fell and fractured his collar bone. The same bone was fractured about six weeks ago, by his being thrown out of a buggy. He now thinks the rabbit season will be over before he will be able to handle a gun again

MT EATON NEWS

MT EATON, Dec 1.—Dr. B B. Fraze, of Mt. Hope, was in town Saturday evening...Thanksgiving Day was observed here as usual. Services in the Presbyterian church by the Rev J C. Smith, of the Reformed church, who delivered an excellent sermon to a well filled house...Misses Ora Schlafly, Nora Stair and Julia Marshal were the guests of Miss Gertie King, Thursday...Married, on Thanksgiving, at the Reformed parsonage, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. George F. Gessaker and Miss Laura Ricksecker. The witnesses of the above marriage were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler and Mr. Philip Roth and Miss Amanda Roth...Mt. Eaton will have a millinery store after December 1...Mr. and Mrs. Shauf, of Massillon, and Mr and Mrs. E. C. Numbers took dinner at the Lucas Hotel, Thursday...Minnie Schlafly and Esta Graber visited Applecreek, Thursday, the guests of Mr Robert and Miss Estella Klein ..Mrs Florian Schaffter, of Wooster, came down here Tuesday for a few weeks' stay with her son, Eugene Schaffter.

A MINER CRUSHED TO DEATH

WEST LEBANON, Dec. 1.—The dead and crushed body of an Italian coal miner named Dominic, was found under a mass of slate, in the Nutwood mine, Monday afternoon. It is supposed that he fired his shot and then failed to get out in time His neck was broken The body was taken to his boarding place. Dominic had only worked about here a short time, and few people know anything about him. He has a family in Italy.

WILMOT NEWS

WILMOT, Dec 1 —The Rev. Mr Warner commenced a protracted meeting at Dundee, Monday evening...Farmers have commenced butchering...Our creamery changed owners last week..W S Spidle, of Massillon, was in town the latter part of last week...Ed Wenling and Miss Dessa Grant were married Thanksgiving Day...An interesting and profitable time is expected at the teachers' meeting next Saturday evening...The Sunday school convention at Winesburg last Thursday was well attended

MAY SINK A MINE

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 1 —A new coal mine will probably be sunk at this place before long, by the Barton Coal Company of Massillon. A large coal territory separated from that of the old Clover Hill mine by a sand bar several hundred yards in thickness, is to be tapped. An attempt was made to reach the new body by working through the sand They succeeded, by closely timbering the sides and roof of the entry, in touching the coal, but the quick sand has begun to run and on Saturday such a heavy fall took place that the project has been abandoned entirely The only way to reach the new coal field now is to sink a shaft

WEST BROOKFIELD SCHOOL NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Nov 30 —The public schools were closed Friday in order that the teachers might attend the institute in Massillon...Our schools are progressing very nicely, and the parents are well pleased with the progress which their children are making...At the last meeting of the school board the members decided to purchase clocks for the school rooms, and to enlarge the library and secure a case for it. Our pupils take a lively interest in reading the good books in the school library. We hope the time will soon come when there will be a library in every schoolhouse in this township If children have good books to read they are not likely to read bad ones...Under the leadership of I A Maier the teachers of this township will organize a reading circle in the near future. The Epworth League will hold a social next Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Peters. Good music and recitations will be furnished and a collection taken.

THEY KNEW HENRY HUBER.

NEWMAN, Dec. 3 —The many friends of the late Henry Huber in this village were grieved to learn of his sudden death at his home in Massillon. Some of our old people here had known Mr Huber from his boyhood when he followed coal mining in Chippewa, and they all spoke very highly of him as boy and man and were pleased to note that he was fast making life a success.

Trustee Wm. M Hardgrove attended the monthly meeting of the county infirmary directors at Canton, on Wednesday, for the purpose of making the township settlement.

Prof. J. H. Thomas, of Navarre, gave two lectures on "Phrenology" in our schoolhouse this week to rather small but attentive audiences. Joe handles his subject with ease and precision, showing his proficiency in his work. He is a graduate of the well known Fowler & Wells school, of New York, and has devoted considerable time and money to attain the knowledge he possesses in this particular direction, making his lectures instructive and interesting He gave one third of the clear receipts to our Sunday school, of which he was a member during his boyhood days, this place having been his home prior to moving to Navarre. He gives two lectures in Crystal Spring, this week, which we trust will be well patronized.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

BOLIVAR, Dec 3 —Felix Lab, an old soldier of the late war, died last Sunday morning He was only confined to his bed Friday morning, but had complained of not feeling well for quite a while It is seven weeks since he buried one of his daughters, a young girl of 14 years Mr. Lab served during the war in Co 6, 2nd Missouri Vol., having been a resident of that state at the time of his enlistment. He served three years and was on duty the entire period He was promoted to first sergeant for bravery during the Atlanta campaign He leaves a wife and seven children The funeral took place from the Catholic church, the Grand Army of the Republic performing their rituals at the grave.

T. S. Petree has moved with his bride into the house with his parents for the time being

Julius Ohnhausen feels big since that little girl put in an appearance the night before Thanksgiving.

E F Keefer, who has secured a permanent position on one of the railroads entering Pittsburg, was home for a few days' leave of absence to transact some business that required his presence He expects to make Pittsburg his permanent place of residence.

W C Keefer, who had his toes broken and foot crushed by a falling stone, has recovered sufficiently to enable him to hobble around...The Epworth League League gave an entertainment in the Vesper hall, last week, entitled, "The Old Maids' Convention" Those in attendance pronounced it a success.

The members of the Lutheran church of this place propose rendering a cantata on Christmas eve, entitled "Saint Nick's Visit" The "Big Six" will assist them in presenting it.

Some of the students of the high school have rented the Geltz hall and will turn it into a gymnasium. We look for some wonderful athletes to be turned out from the institution.

BROKE HER ARM.

CANAL DOVER, Dec 3 —Miss Blanche Snyder, a teacher of the South Wooster avenue school, fell and broke her arm, on Thanksgiving Day.

The fine black team of Dr. O. S Welty, on Monday, became frightened and ran away, throwing the doctor and his driver out They were pretty well shaken up but not seriously hurt The one horse was injured and the vehicle broken.

Miss Nettie Ress is visiting in Massillon this week.

The U B church, on Brandywine, is holding revival meetings

The city council has passed an ordinance, prohibiting the keeping of swine within the distance of 300 feet, in any direction, of any dwelling house, mill, shop or manufactory, within the incorporated limits The ordinance is to take effect January 1, 1897

Farmers, Attention!

Best quality fresh ground black pepper, 15 cents a pound, at Cuppie's drug store, West Tremont street, Massillon O

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IT'S VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Peter Lengs Has a Painful Experience.

"YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

Mr. Lengs is Knocked Down While on His way Home and Seriously Injured—A Tall man with a Slouch Hat and Black Overcoat Did it.

Peter Lengs, who lives at 180 Cherry street, has had an experience that he will not soon forget, and he tells a story that is not calculated to make citizens feel any too safe while on the streets after dark.

Mr. Lengs says he was walking on Chestnut street on his way home, Monday evening, at about 8 o'clock, when a tall man wearing a slouch hat and black overcoat stepped directly in front of him and said something

"What's that?" demanded Mr Lengs.

"Your money or your life," replied the man

And from that moment until a half hour later Mr. Lengs's mind was a blank. When he regained his senses he found himself lying in a pool of blood. Though weak and exhausted he raised himself to his feet and started for home, where he arrived some minutes later in an almost fainting condition

His face and garments were covered with blood, and his appearance so startled his wife that it was some minutes before she could compose herself sufficiently to care for him.

With the assistance of his son, Mr. Lengs was taken to the office of Dr. Reed An examination revealed a deep wound more than an inch in length on his forehead It had evidently been inflicted by a heavy blow from some blunt instrument There was also a cut under one eye which several stitches were required to close Strange as it may seem nothing was taken from Mr. Lengs's pockets He had $11 in his hip pocket and the money is still his.

Mr. Lengs is feeling much better today, although his head is still in bandages and he is obliged to spend most of his time in bed. Some years ago Mr. Lengs fell down a flight of steps and for three months afterward suffered such intense pains in his head that there was danger of losing his mind. It is thought, however, that he will recover from his present injuries without serious complications arising

The True Remedy.

W M Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., Chief, says: "We won't keep house without Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc" It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr King' New Discovery They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Z T Baltzly's drug store

For three years I suffered from salt rheum. It covered my arms to such an extent that I could not wash them. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me.—Lewis Young, Popes Mills, St. Lawrence county, N Y.

Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Congressmen and Senators Call on Senator Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 —[By Associated Press]—Many congressmen and senators are calling on Senator Olney. Cuban matters evidently account for their visit. The department has little to give out, but it is evident the administration contemplates no change of the policy pursued so consistently since the beginning of the insurrection It is expected the message will say the insurgents have failed to meet requirements for recognition. They fought no general engagement, opened no seaport, established no permanent seat of government. The message will also deplore the present unhappy condition in Cuba, which is injurious to American interests, and may intimate to Spain the necessity of terminating the existing evils at a reasonably early date.

A GASOLINE ACCIDENT.

Some Stories of Bad Masked Men.

ROBBERS AT SWARTZ'S CORNERS.

A Boy Pours Gasoline Into a Cook Stove—Burglars Get $100 at LaRue—Terrors of Old Mr. Burkholder—A Man Shoots His Wife and Himself.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Dayton, on Saturday. The 10 year-old son of Michael Houston threw a quantity of gasoline into a red hot cook stove. An explosion followed and the boy was in a moment enveloped in flames. His parents were absent and a German girl, left in charge of the house, managed to wrap the boy in her skirts and extinguished the fire, but he had swallowed the flame and subsequently died at the hospital The German girl cannot tell how the boy secured the dangerous explosive as she was not in the room when he performed his fatal work.

A bold robbery occurred last Thursday evening a few miles from the town of LaRue, O, at the house of a farmer named Marl. Mr. Marl opened his house door in response to a knock, and was confronted by revolvers in the hands of two men who demanded his money. When it was refused they tied up both Marl and his wife with rope and made a search for themselves They had secured $400 when Mr. Marl succeeded in breaking his ropes and gave the alarm. Some neighbors ran to his assistance and the robbers were captured.

Another bold robber story comes from Coventry township, near Swartz's Corners. Masked men broke into the residence of J. J. Burkholder and forced Mr. Burkholder, who is quite an old man, to give up all the money he had in the house, $23. As the robbers were leaving, Mr. Berkholder heard one of them propose to go back and "fix the old man," so he ran out by a rear door, and clad only in his night clothes, crouched in some bushes until they were gone. The men drove rapidly away in the direction of Akron.

Harry Powers, of Marion, O, shot his wife with a gun on Sunday, killing her instantly. He then retired to the barn yard and shot himself. Four children were made orphans by this tragedy. Powers tried to commit suicide several months ago by cutting his throat, after which he was sent to the insane asylum. He had but recently been released.

Now is the time to subscribe

Going Out

this cold weather one cannot be comfortable without a suitable overcoat or ulster. If you are not supplied come to us, look through our magnificent stock; won't cost you anything unless you buy; and even then it will only cost you a trifle, compared with the quality and style you get; won't hurt anyhow to see what we have at $6.00 to $15.00.

C. M. WHITMAN.

ONE PRICE AND CASH ONLY.

18 South Erie Street.

Great Sale of Holiday Goods in Our Line

50 Doz. Men's Scotch and Fancy Wool Gloves 25c big value at 37c

50 doz. Men's Mule and Goat Skin Working Mitts Half Price 25c

Latest Ascots, Puffs and 4 in-Hands,

SPANGLER - & - CO.,

Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

Have Knox, Youman, Roeleff and Stetson Hats.

Fine Black and Tan Cashmere Hose 25c Would be cheap at 50c

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A NEWSPAPER MAKER

VIEWS OF A BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL CHICAGO JOURNALIST.

Interview With Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago News and Record—How His Success Was Achieved — Independent Journalism, Advertising and the News.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A little less than 21 years ago three young men founded in Chicago an afternoon newspaper, which they called The Daily News. These young men were Melville E. Stone, now general manager of the Associated Press; William E. Dougherty, now doing reporter's work on a New York newspaper, and an Englishman named Percy R. Meggy. There were only two other afternoon papers in the city. They sold for 3 and 5 cents respectively, and The Daily News was sold for 1 cent a copy. The enterprise did not prosper. Dougherty sold his one-third interest to Stone for $40. Meggy parted with his third for a small sum. At the end of six months Stone was sorry he had bought them out, and he sought a purchaser for the whole concern.

The building on Fifth avenue in which The News was published was owned by a Norwegian newspaper. The

VICTOR F. LAWSON.

manager of this paper was Victor F. Lawson, a young man of 25, who had gone into the office at the time of his father's death, a few years before, because an interest in the paper formed a part of his father's estate. To Mr. Lawson went the proprietor of The News and offered it for a nominal sum. It was then six months old, and it had neither circulation nor advertising enough to give it any value.

Mr. Lawson knew nothing about the editorial management of a newspaper, and after deliberation he said he would buy on one condition—that Mr. Stone remain as editor. Under this arrangement the publication of the paper continued. Within two years Mr. Lawson sold Mr. Stone a one-third interest in the paper at cost as an inducement for him to remain in editorial charge of it. The paper then was prospering. It gained in strength month by month. Believing a 1 cent morning paper would pay, the partners in 1886 got out a morning edition, first as The Morning News, then as The News-Record and finally as The Record, the name under which it is published today.

In 1888 Mr. Lawson gave Mr. Stone $350,000 for his interest in the two papers.

Mr. Lawson's annual income from the property now is more than $500,000, and the joint circulation of the two papers is more than 450,000 copies a day.

This in brief is the history of the Chicago Daily News and its offspring, the Chicago Record. It is a signal illustration of what a man with a genius for newspaper making can do with a small opportunity by perfectly clean, legitimate means.

Success In Journalism.

Mr. Lawson's office is as remote from the front door of The Daily News building on Fifth avenue as it can be. It is the last of a line of offices on the top floor of the building, and you have to run the gantlet before you can get to it. It is a fine office, though small.

When I called on him by appointment a few days ago, he was sitting before a pile of unanswered correspondence.

"Tell me just what you want to know," he said, pushing it aside.

"I want to know what you think is necessary to make a good, successful paper," I answered.

"That is a pretty broad question," said Mr. Lawson, and he considered it for a minute or so before he answered. "One of my ideas about a newspaper," he said, "is that it should be made interesting as well as newsy—that it should contain a great deal of reading matter which, while it is of the general character of news, is something the telegraph editor or the city editor would not pick out for immediate publication. Everything in a newspaper should be made as brief as possible, because newspaper reading is fragmentary. Business should not be permitted to interfere with the publication of news, and the most successful paper, I think, will be the paper which is nonpartisan. The Daily News and The Record have been independent in politics and have printed the news from both sides."

"Do you find nonpartisanship a good commercial investment?"

"Yes, it pays, and I think partisanship is growing weaker every day. In its strongest form it was a development of the late war, and as the war feeling dies out partisanship weakens. In this campaign it has meant less than at any time in the last 30 years. In other elections The Record has lost circulation because men did not find in it the political matter they wanted to read. In this campaign we have gained 22,000."

The One Cent Paper.

The Daily News was the original 1 cent paper in Chicago. The competition of The Daily News and The Record forced the price of the other Chicago morning papers to 1 cent a year ago, and this brought about a reduction in the price of the St. Louis morning papers from 5 cents to 1 cent. I asked Mr. Lawson if the 1 cent paper was not paid for by the advertisers.

"I think I can say that with one or two exceptions there has not been a time when The Daily News could have been published at a profit on either its advertising or its circulation," he said. "On some few occasions the advertising has paid the expense of publication."

"There has been some talk of protest from the advertisers in other cities against bearing so great a share of the cost of publication."

"We have heard something of it here, but it does not amount to anything. You must remember that a great share of the cost of production is chargeable to the large sheets we have to print to make room for the advertising. We published originally a four page paper. Now The Daily News is frequently a 16 page paper."

"Do you think it will be necessary for papers to limit advertising, so as to get the blanket sheets down to reasonable proportions?"

"We do that to some extent now. We limit our paper to 16 pages of seven columns. At certain seasons of the year we notify big advertisers that we will not take more than four columns from any one. If necessary, we cut down the limit again. Under this arrangement we seldom have to hold many advertisements over."

Local Conditions.

"The Daily News and The Record are unique in other ways," I said. "There is no paper just like them in the country. Do you think a paper like The Daily News would prosper in New York?"

"I have thought for a long time that a paper on the lines of The Daily News could be made successful in New York," said Mr. Lawson "Still, local conditions differ, and what makes success in one community might fail in another. When The Record first made a success in publishing stories of mystery, the manager of a big New York newspaper, hearing from me what we had done, started the same thing in New York. He told me afterward that he did not increase his circulation at all. The Record spent over $100,000 in its story contest and made a permanent gain of 47,000 circulation. Here are the figures in the rough: The Record's circulation Nov. 11, when the other papers cut their price to 1 cent, was 142,000. It sank to 128,000. On the 23d of March it had gone up to 151,000. The story competition sent it to 220,000, and it settled back to 198,000. Since that time it has grown to 252,776.

"The idea of the serial story as a feature of daily journalism came to me shortly after we started The Record We were publishing a little four page sheet then, and we had a hard time finding space for all the news.

"Acting on this idea, I found space in the Saturday paper for installments of a serial. I don't know whether that was the first publication of the kind in this country or not. The responsibility for the feuilleton in America probably lies between the Boston Globe and the Chicago Record. It was a novelty here, at least, and it soon ran up the circulation of the Saturday issue 10,000 copies. I thought I would rather distribute that increase through the week, so I began to publish daily installments of stories, with very gratifying results. Then came the idea of a story of mystery, with a prize for the solution. That idea took hold of an English publisher at about the same time, and I bought the rights to his story and published it under another name—'John Martin, Postmaster.' The Englishman had offered £100 for the solution. I thought $1,000 was a month filling sum; so I offered that amount and limited the contest to women. The result was so good that I got up the prize contest for stories of mystery. As I have said, that cost me over $100,000, but it was a very profitable investment. The new readers it brought were intelligent people—the kind of people advertisers want to reach. The unnatural increase we lost very quickly. We never counted it. We have a solid, permanent increase of 47,000. We are still publishing the stories, though we do not restrict the prizes to women"

Two Distinct Papers.

Mr. Lawson told me he changed the name of The Morning News because he found The Evening News was the new paper's heaviest competitor. People who were asked to advertise in the morning paper said, "Oh, I spend all the money I want to put in The Daily News now." And subscribers said, "I get The Daily News in the evening, and I want some other paper in the morning." In Boston the newspapers publish 24 hours in the day, and a man who inserts an advertisement has a guarantee of publication in every edition of the subsequent 24 hours. Mr. Lawson does not believe in that plan. He wanted to make his two papers distinct; so he called the morning edition The News-Record until his subscribers were accustomed to the change, and then The Record.

The Record has been a remarkable success, though it has not been a dividend payer. Its earnings go into development. The Daily News made $517,000 last year, and if Mr. Lawson was willing to let The Record's circulation stand at its present limit he could take a big profit out of the morning paper as well.

This wonderful newspaper success has been achieved with so little of the bitterness of ordinary rivalry as to make it doubly remarkable. There have been some sharp tilts between Mr. Lawson and his contemporaries in Chicago, but they have left very little personal ill feeling apparently, and little if any business enmity. Not only the journalists of Chicago, but publishers and editors all over the country have a word of admiration and kindness for The Daily News and The Record and of friendliness for their proprietor.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ELECTRIC FARMS.

How the Current Can Be Supplied—Phases of Electric Farming.

The attention of inventors is being turned to the adaptation of electricity to farming. The procuring of power is the main obstacle. There are several methods of obtaining this power within the reach of any agriculturist. As currents have already been sent many miles, the spectacle is anticipated in the near future of an immense power plant in the center of a farming community supplying the current for every possible farm use. According to a writer in the Boston Globe, an artesian well may be made to produce enough electric power to operate every piece of machinery run on a farm. There are 1,000,000 windmills in operation in this country. Every one of these mills can be adapted to the generation of electric power for farm purposes. The practice is to operate a dynamo the armature of which is turned by the mill. Storage batteries collect the current and hold it in reserve during the days when there is little or no wind. It takes but little wind to generate a practicable electric current. It has often been suggested that the currents of rivers might be utilized for power purposes. This is already being done near Chicago. But, having secured his electric current by one method or another, the farmer will want to know what to do with it. In the west electricity is operating a 15 blade gangplow which will cut a furrow 6 feet wide. The blades revolve, and the plow is pulled across the field by means of a cable which passes around the drum of an electric motor on the plow. In New York state there is a trolley plow in operation. Wires are stretched along the edge of the field and carry current to a cross wire, which, as in the case of the plow mentioned above, passes around the drum of a motor. But in this case the motor is attached to the axle of the plow wheels and turns the latter with its own power. Current in this case is transmitted overland for some distance from the power house.

An electric plow has recently been tested near Chicago which will run in any direction and at any speed, irrespective of its surroundings. The current was obtained from a nearby trolley line. It can also be used in place of a traction engine for hauling machinery around the farm and with a driving pulley attached to the axle it will drive a thrashing machine. This same principle has also been applied to harrows, to seeders and to harvesting machines. An electric reaper has been operated on western wheatfields. Corn shellers also have been operated and propelled by the electric current.

So we may run down the list of electric churns, electric spading machines, electric hay lifts, electric tree fellers, electric fencemakers, electric forcing frames, electric irrigators, stock food boilers, sheep shearers, etc. There is a plan under way in one large abattoir to electrocute steers instead of killing them in the old fashioned way. There is a process for treating manure by electricity so as to increase its fertilizing properties. The remaining phase of electric farming, says the authority quoted, is that which covers the theory of the stimulation of plant growth by the use of electric light or by the direct application of the current.

Perfection In Curing Tobacco.

Experienced tobacco growers say that a crop in which a little pole sweat appears is always a superior one, as far as the character of the cure affects the quality. In other words, the most perfect cure is accomplished when the boundary of the conditions that induce pole sweat is just reached, but not overpassed. Pole sweat is a decay of the leaf caused by prolonged exposure to excessive heat and moisture. An excess of water is a condition requisite for the germination of the microscopic spores of the organisms that constitute the disease. When science learns how to so control atmospheric conditions as to permit the slowest possible cure compatible with the prevention of excessive moisture, greater perfection in curing tobacco may be attained.

Late Seeding With Timothy.

Wherever it is desired to permanently seed land for meadow or pasture timothy—and, in fact, all the grasses will succeed better if sown in fall, even though late, rather than in spring—we have sown timothy seed up to the time the ground freezes up and have had a better catch than could be got by spring seeding. There is some growth of timothy whenever an open spell of warm weather comes during the winter. If the ground is covered with deep snow, the timothy roots will make some growth under it.—American Cultivator.

For Grain Insects.

For insects in grain the remedy is bisulphide of carbon. It may be put in a deep dish inside the bin on top of the grain. Then close the bin and make it as nearly airtight as possible. The bisulphide of carbon will evaporate. The fumes are heavier than air and will sink all through the grain and kill the insects. In order to have these fumes effective the bin must be tight, so that no pure air can work in. Do not breathe the fumes and do not bring a flame of any sort near them.

At the Nevada Station.

At the Nevada station plats of wheat which received five applications of water gave as good yields as those which received eight, but on Irish potatoes those receiving six did much better than the ones receiving but five, and the corn plats receiving eight irrigations made double the yield of those which received but five.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

In Winter Quarters on Summer Stands. Feeding the Bees.

Bees that are to be wintered on their summer stands should be placed in winter quarters when first frosts appear, but it is often put off much longer, even until severe winter is upon us. When this occurs, our only resort is to use substitutes, the time being past that would admit of proper management.

A colony of bees that do not have the necessary supply of honey to carry them through the winter will surely die, and all weak colonies that do not have bees enough for self protection will also die. Again, colonies left on their summer stands, in thin, unprotected hives, are liable to succumb to very severe cold weather, even if they are well supplied with honey. Protection is not only a saving in this respect, but it is a saving in the pounds of honey consumed, and the amount thus saved will pay for the extra protection. And this is not all. A colony of bees placed in proper condition, at the right time, is usually worth as much as two colonies that are not the following spring. Thus writes a correspondent in The American Agriculturist and authority for the following:

Bees should be fed liquid sirup only during warm weather. After cold weather has set in it is not safe to food liquids, and the only feed that can be used is candy made from a good quality of granulated sugar. This may be made in large cakes or slabs and laid over the frames, directly over the cluster of bees. This candy serves as a good and healthful food for them and in many respects is better than natural stores. The candy may be molded in the regular honey frame and suspended in the hive, the same as a frame of honey.

It is never too late to provide protection for bees during winter, if neglected in the fall, but the conditions must be just right at the time of doing it, or it will prove to be a serious damage. Bees should not be handled or disturbed in cold weather, but only on a warm day, when they are on the wing. A colony of bees should not be moved from one locality to another, except when taken away a mile or more, as changing the location or place of entrance to the hive in the immediate vicinity will be followed by a heavy loss of bees the first time they take a flight. Good chaff hives are the best outdoor protection, and they should be made large enough to admit of not less than two inches of packing space around the sides and bottom of the hive proper and four or six inches on the top, and to double this amount is still better.

Trenching Celery.

The celery which is marketed after January is trenched out of doors as follows by a contributor to Country Gentleman. He says:

About the 1st of November I take up the unblanched celery without any banking or handling. I put six rows in a trench. I first take up the two middle rows of plants with a spading fork, setting them to one side, then run the plow several times through the place from which the plants were taken, making a deep furrow. This is made deep enough with a spade so that the tops of the plants when standing upright in the trench will be about six inches above the surface. I make the trench wide enough for four plants, and take them up with a little soil on the roots and set them rather loosely in the trench. This allows more air to circulate among them, and they are less liable to heat and rot.

The earth is drawn close to the plants with a hoe, or if the boards are at hand, narrow boards may first be set on both sides of the celery. These will keep the earth from coming in contact with the celery and will save washing it. Two boards are nailed together in the form of a trough and laid over the rows for a roof to keep the plants dry. A small opening is left at the ends and joints for ventilation, which is filled with straw in cold weather. It is very important that attention be given to ventilation if the celery is to keep well. Before the ground freezes about a foot of earth is shoveled on the trenches, and it is better to put this on gradually.

Beet Sugar Factories.

According to The American Agriculturist, the air is full of propositions for beet sugar factories. Not only California, but most of the other states of the arid west and of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys are keenly alive to the possibilities of this new industry, while a clever lot of men in central New York have quietly secured an option on the outfit of the only beet sugar factory in Quebec. The middle south is also moving in the matter, and the enterprising farmers and business men of Chattanooga are already in the race for a factory, claiming unsurpassed advantages for their section. It is also told that several parties have passage engaged for Europe to order machinery and secure foreign capital for new beet sugar factories.

News and Notes.

A new departure in education is represented by the modern dairy schools.

None but the best apples ought to be exported. Don't ship poor fruit.

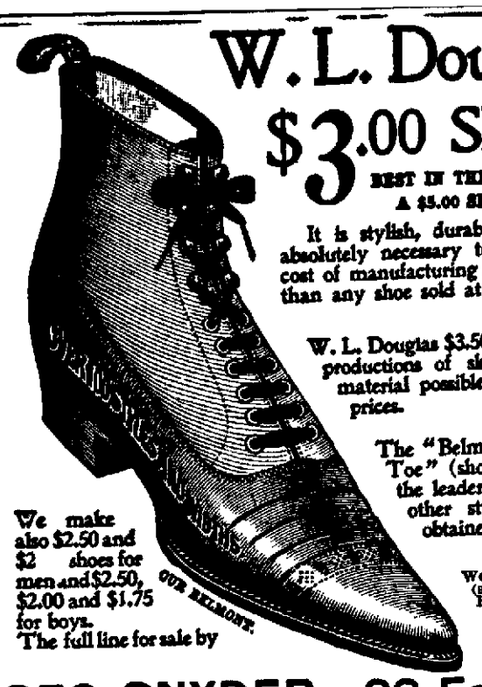
There is now a machine that will crush and cut corn fodder. The stalks are cut into short pieces and then run through a cylinder, which smashes them into a soft, easily handled mass.

The final estimate of the apple crop substantiates earlier reports of a very large yield in the states of chief production. New England, New York and Canada have an enormous surplus, which is in contrast with the deficiency for the west.

Thrashing machines are now made with a blower attachment that distributes the straw over the stack and saves the labor formerly done by men.

Lincoln sheep are said to be in great favor abroad.

Black knot occurs in every state of this Union. The remedy is to cut out and burn the knots as fast as formed



W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.
If dealer cannot supply you, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass
CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.
The full line for sale by

OUR BELMONT.

GEO. SNYDER, 33 East Main Street.

AMERICAN BALL BLUE WORKS
MEDAL AWARDED BY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland and Toledo.

Via "C & B. LINE"

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED AFTER MAY 30.

Lv. Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M. | Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No 7
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	.....
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville,.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk.....	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington,.....	11 07	5 03	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi.....	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston,.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville,.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre.....	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct.....	2 18	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	7 05	.....	.....	7 35
Sherrodsville.....	2 38	.....	.....	7 50
Bowerston,.....	2 51	.....	.....	8 08
Scio.....	3 05	.....	.....	8 15
Jewett.....	3 18	.....	.....	8 25
Dillonvale.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant.....	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	..	.....
Wheeling.....	9 00	8 55	.	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	8 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.....	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9 13	4 1	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale.....	9 59	4 54	...	.....
Jewett.....	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio.....	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	11 19	15	.....	.....
Leesville.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland..	..	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.....	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville,.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi.....	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer.....	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk.....	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,....	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde.....	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont.....	4 56	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron,...	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan,.....	6 00
Huron... Ar	6 30	Norwalk ....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect Nov. 22, 1896

North Bound		No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a. m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport.....		6 06	12 25	3 50
Uhrichsville, dep.....	5 00	*8 10	*2 35	6 00
New Philadelphia.....	5 18	8 28	2 53	6 19
Canal Dover.....	5 2.	8 36	3 00	6 26
Strasburg.....		8 49	3 18	6 39
Justus	5 54	9 08	3 39	6 55
Massillon.....	6 16	9 23	3 45	7 12
Warwick.....	6 32	9 49	4 10	.....
Sterling.....	6 52	10 12	4 33	..
Seville	6 59	10 18	4 39	.....
Medina	21	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester June.....	8 37	*10 50	*5 44	.....
Grafton	8 55	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria.....	9 10	11 21	6 21	...
Lorain.....	25	*1 35	*5 35	.....
Lester June.....	7 30	10 49	6 15	.....
Berea.....	8 04	11 10	5 41	.....
Cleveland	8 40	* 50	*6 16	

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m	p. m.	p.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland .	*7 3	1 00	*4 38	.....
Berea.....	8 04	1 34	5 05	.....
Lester June.....	*8 3	2 00	5 30	.....
Lorain	8 35	2 08	6 10	†7 40
Elyria.....	8 50	2 15	6 28	7 55
Grafton.....	9 08	2 28	4 46	8 11
Lester June.....	7 27	1 53	*5 05	†8 30
Medina.....	*8 4	2 06	5	.....
Seville.....	9 04	2 29	6 09	
Sterling.....	9 1	2 30	6 18	7
Warwick.....	9 3'	2 38	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 :9	2 22	7 04	6 30
Justus.....	10 15	2 39	7 51	6 46
Strasburg.....	10 30	3 56	7 35	7 08
Canal Dover.....	10 45	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia.	10 52	4 17	8 00	7 28
Uhrichsville.., dep....	*11 22	4 52	*8 20	7 44
Bridgeport .	1 30	7 00		10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a. m.. p. m., p. m.
*Daily between points marked
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days trains 4 and 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CAMANN, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 40	*5 30	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 45	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "	..	3 45	..	7 28	
Leetonia .. "	..	3 52	..	7 35	
Salem ..... "	9 12	4 26		7 50	6 37
Alliance { ar.	9 25	4 39	8 24	8 20	6 55
lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo .... "	..	4 55	..	8 37	
Louisville ... "	..	5 06	..	8 49	
Canton ..... "	10 26	5 20	9 27	9 05	
Massillon .. "	10 38	5 30	9 40	9 22	
Lawrence .... "	..	5 52	..	9 37	
BurtonCity.. "	..	6 00	..	9 44	
Orrville ..... "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55	
Smithville .. "	..	6 20	..	10 10	
Wooster .... "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve .... "	..	6 50	..	10 44	
Big Prairie .. "	..	6 59	..	10 54	
Lakeville .. "	..	7 03	..	10 57	
Loudonville "	..	7 16	..	11 10	
Perrysville .. "	..	7 25	..	11 20	39
Lucas ..... "	..	7 41	..	11 34	AM
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 30	11 50	8 30
Crestline ar	12 50	8 75	11 59	12 20	8 55
Bucyrus lv	1 16	PM	12 26	2 06	6 4
Lima "	2 50		2 00	3 44	9 20
Van Wert "	3 38		2 44	4 33	10 1
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 35	5 30	11 2
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4 48	6 51	1 03
Plymouth "	6 06		5 20	7 25	1 55
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 30	8 34	3 15
Chicago.. ar.	9 00		8 00	9 55	4 55
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth .. "	10 38	5 45	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw ..... "	11 30	6 25	3 50	5 33	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Van Wert .. lv.	2 18	8 43	6 46	....	322
Lima ..... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30	AM
Bucyrus ... "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09	8 30
Crestline .. "	16 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	15 20
Mansfield ... "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 45
Lucas ..... "	6 54	.	.	11 28	5 58
Perrysville .. "	7 08	.	.	11 41	6 11
Loudonville "	7 18	.	.	11 51	6 17
Lakeville .. "	7 30	.	....	12 03	6 27
Big Prairie .. "	7 33	.	.	12 12	6 31
Shreve .. "	7 41	.	.	12 23	6 39
Wooster .... "	8 05	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00
Smithville .. "	8 15	.	.	12 55	7 11
Orrville ..... "	8 30	1 51	12 38	1 10	7 25
Burton City.. "	8 37	.	.	.	7 32
Lawrence .... "	8 45	.	.	1 30	7 40
Massillon .... "	8 58	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55
Canton ..... "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville ... "	9 35	.	.	2 20	8 36
Maximo ..... "	9 45	.	.	2 32	8 36
Alliance { ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem ..... "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10
Leetonia .... "	10 45	.	2 47	3 50	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54	.	2 55	.	10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 1 and 15, Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 9 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 30 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 40 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Light faced, from 12 noon to 12 midnight.

	10	
	AM	
Alliance { ar.	10 00	9 35
lv.	10 00	9 53
Salem ..... "	10 30	
Leetonia .... "	10 45	
Columbiana "	10 54	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	11 30
	PM	AM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Fiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
5-17-96.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1895.

	NORTH BOUND.			
	No. 14	No. 4	No. 8	No. 10
	..	..	†	*
Massillon ..	M	A.M 7 30	AM11 30	P.M. 3 30
Canton ..	5 32	8 15	PM12 33	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 32	5 04
Cleveland.	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 39

	SOUTH BOUND.			
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 15
	*	*	*	*
Cleveland	M 7 10	A.M11 0	P.M 3 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron...	8 27	PM12 03	4 30	7 32
Canton ..	9 41	1 05	5 35	8 44
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 37 East Main street

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Oct 11, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, on schedule time, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	12 30 a. m.	6 30 p. m
6 30 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 06 p. m
7 06 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 42 p. m
7 42 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m
8 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.	9 30 p. m
9 30 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	10 30 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	5 06 p. m.	
11 30 a. m.	5 42 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 6 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHARMS OF JAMAICA.

THE OPPORTUNITIES IT OFFERS FOR ENTERPRISING SETTLERS.

Banana, Spice and Coffee Culture—Where Land Is Cheap and the Climate Is Fine. Room For Young Men With Small Capital.

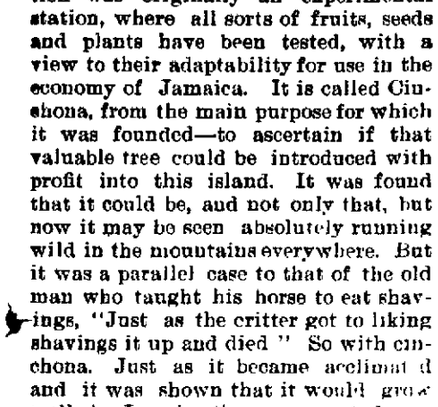
[Special Correspondence.]

BLUE MOUNTAINS OF JAMAICA, Nov. 16.—This is no "snap judgment" which I am about to give on the question of an opportunity for young men, for I have thought upon it for years. In my own case I have always had in mind some favored spot to which I could retreat and indulge in my liking for an outdoor life to the utmost. So I have always had my eyes open to any chances that might arise as I have voyaged through these West Indian islands for improving my condition and that of my fellow men.

The other day I was invited by the director of public works and lands to accompany him to the government plantation in the Blue mountains, where I am for the present staying. This plantation was originally an experimental station, where all sorts of fruits, seeds and plants have been tested, with a view to their adaptability for use in the economy of Jamaica. It is called Cinchona, from the main purpose for which it was founded—to ascertain if that valuable tree could be introduced with profit into this island. It was found that it could be, and not only that, but now it may be seen absolutely running wild in the mountains everywhere. But it was a parallel case to that of the old man who taught his horse to eat shavings, "Just as the critter got to liking shavings it up and died." So with cinchona. Just as it became acclimated and it was shown that it would grow well in Jamaica the price went down, and now you may have all the "Peruvian bark" you want for the asking.

However, other things are grown here besides cinchona—such, for instance, as tea, coffee, rare flowers and valuable woods. The estate lies about 3,000 feet above the sea among the slopes of the Blue mountain range, the highest peak of which rises to 7 500 feet.

You think of Jamaica, of course, as being a tropical island, where heat and yellow fever reign at least half the year and rain and rheumatism the other half. But, in fact, it has within its area of 4,000 square miles every variety of climate and glorious range of scenery that the heart of man could desire. It was only this morning that I walked out before breakfast and picked most delicious wild strawberries, which, as we know, only grow in a temperate climate, and then strolled down into a



COFFEE TREE AND CINCHONA PLANTATION

ravine filled with immense tree ferns, which are never found anywhere but in a tropical country.

It is in this favored section among the hills that the best coffee estates are found, above 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation, and from this region is sent out the famous Blue Mountain coffee which commands the highest price in the London markets. I mention this fact to show the wide range not only of a climate, but of productions, open to one who might wish to attempt farming or fruit growing in this or any other island of similar characteristics.

Fathers of growing families well know the persistance with which that problem is ever brought before them, "What shall we do with our boys?" I must confess that if I had a family of boys I should not know what to do with them or for them in the way of setting them out in the world to hustle for themselves; but, having been a boy myself and having studied the problem anxiously myself, I have tried to find out what would be the best thing to do if I were to begin life over again.

Land can be obtained at from $5 to $20 per acre, depending upon whether it is near a town or in the mountains. My preference would be for coffee and spice growing, which would take me into the high and healthful mountain region, where fevers are unknown and the air is pure. Everything can be grown here that the temperate zone produces except the cereals, like barley, wheat, etc., and which would be out of the question anyway.

You can have coffee in bearing within three years, grapes and bananas almost from the year of planting, nutmegs, cloves, pimento as soon as trees of their size and growth can be brought into bearing.

There are no noxious reptiles or animals of any kind to annoy or injure you, always excepting poisonous insects, like the tarantula, scorpion, centiped, etc., which are not common. There is one pest in the central districts of the island—the wood or cattle tick—which is extremely annoying and has caused certain areas of great beauty and fertility to be almost uninhabitable. The birds, the trees, the plants, are of the tropic and temperate zone. Frost never occurs. Labor in the open air can be carried on all the year, though there are certain seasons for planting, reaping, etc., as in the north.

I must warn the young man, however, that there will be one great, even terrible, evil to encounter. It is that of loneliness. And, again, the climate, the laxity of morals and the prevalence of a too generous hospitality will also operate against any but the man of strongest moral and physical fiber. It would be better for a chosen few to combine, forming a little colony or community, and carrying with them books, musical instruments, all devices possible for whiling away the leisure hour, rather than for one or two to try it alone.

I know what I am writing about, for I have myself lived for months comparatively alone in the fields and forests of these islands. It requires a strong young man to meet and combat all the deteriorating forces so active in a tropical climate. But if he has within him strength and a purpose I think there is greater opportunity here for the average young man who wishes to devote himself to an outdoor existence than in the colder regions of our own country.

Fruits—such as oranges, limes, bananas—which are not absolutely certain in Florida can be relied on here to produce abundantly. It would be well for an intending immigrant to purchase a round trip ticket, which would average about $5 per day for the time actually employed in travel, nd examine the island for himself. Access to every part is opened by good boats and magnificent roads, and, moreover, the government is well disposed to visitors and has made living in the remotest districts even perfectly safe.

There is a regular line of passenger steamers from New York, a fruit steamer frequently from Baltimore and another from Boston, the average return tickets to the island merely being about $50.

O. A. FURBER.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Way the President Observes It—How It Became an Annual Festival.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The mother of Thanksgiving day was Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale of Boston. She was editor of The Ladies' Magazine, published in Boston in the sixties. Before that time occasional celebrations of Thanksgiving day had been held by proclamation of the president, but only when there was some special occasion for giving thanks. Mrs. Hale thought the people of the United States were slighting their duty She believed they could never give thanks too often and that once a year was quite seldom enough. In the columns of her magazine she began a crusade in favor of a national Thanksgiving day to be appointed by the president of the United States annually. The matter was brought to the attention of President Lincoln prominently in 1864, and he adopted Mrs. Hale's suggestion that year. His proclamation was intended to be and, in fact, was the first of a series of annual proclamations naming the last Thursday in November as a day for giving thanks throughout the nation.

There was a scattered observance of a day in November as a day of thanksgiving before 1864. In fact, during colonial times Thanksgiving day was a festival. The fat and toothsome turkey was not so much affected then as it is today, and the chief attractions of a Thanksgiving day menu 150 years ago was venison. In an account of a Thanksgiving day dinner appearing in a Connecticut newspaper in colonial times there is a moving account of the whipping of an Indian because the deer he had sold to some of the dignitaries of the colony for consumption on Thanksgiving was shot on "ye Lord's day." Not only was the Indian whipped, but he was compelled to return to the purchaser the price of the venison. Having satisfied their outraged consciences thus, the Puritans dined on the venison without fear of the wrath to come.

On this occasion—the date was 1713—it is related of the church services that "ye governor was in ye house and her majesty's commissioners of customs, and they sat together in a high seat of ye pulpit stairs. Ye governor appears very devout and attentive, although he favors episcopacy and tolerates ye Quakers and Baptists. He was dressed in a black velvet coat bordered with gold lace and buff breeches, with gold buckles at ye knees and white silk stockings."

Mr. Cleveland will not go to church on Thanksgiving day in white silk stockings and possibly not in stockings of any kind. The religious observance of Thanksgiving day is less and less marked every year. Usually the president spends his holiday in the White House or at his country home. Mr. Cleveland is likely to devote a great part of the day this year to the work on his annual message to congress. He is one of the hardest workers in public life. Sunday is no day of rest for him. In fact, he knows no such day unless he is off on a duck shooting expedition, or hunting for squirrels near Woodley, or fishing at Buzzards Bay. During the Harrison administration the White House clerks rejoiced in the coming of the Sabbath, but the seventh day in the week now is only less busy than the other six. It is not a day of idleness.

Mr. Cleveland not only works seven days in the week when there is anything to do, but he is very likely to usher in Thanksgiving day in his library at Woodley, for he is an almost inveterate night worker. He finds less interruption at night, and he often sits at his desk in the White House until 1 or 2 o'clock when he has congress on his hands.

If Mr. Cleveland wishes to do so, he will dine on Rhode Island turkey on Thanksgiving. In the vicinity of Westerly, R. I., and just over the border in Connecticut, is an aggregation of turkey farms, where the fattest gobblers in the country are raised. Every year the fattest turkey in the whole of that section is picked out and sent to Washington to grace the Thanksgiving dinner of the president of the United States. A committee of citizens, headed by one of the Rhode Island senators, selects the turkey and forwards it, expressage paid, to Washington. Horace Vose of Westerly has supplied several of these birds and Judge W. H. Hilliard of Stonington has also been a contributor.

JEROME WOOD.

SWIMS ON HIS SIDE.

Edward Stolle Has Won Many Races by That Method.

Edward Stolle, the young swimmer who has made a name for himself on the Pacific coast, has a general appearance that is somewhat deceptive. He is of slight build and does not look like an athlete. A second glance at him, however, convinces the

EDWARD STOLLE.

observer that he is singularly well muscled, and that every fiber in his lithe body is subject to the slightest impulse of Stolle's will. It is this agility, coupled with his indefatigable pluck, that has pulled Stolle to the front in many a winning race. His best performances are in distances over 300 yards, although he has good records for the 220 and 100 yard races. In racing he uses the side stroke and swims with his body almost entirely submerged in the water.

CYCLING CHAT.

Frank Starbuck, the professional bicyclist, is contemplating a trip to Australia.

During the past season Joe Harrison, the Asbury Park (N. J.) racing man, won $1,300 in prizes.

A number of wheelmen of the New York Athletic club are making arrangements for a European tour next season.

There is likelihood of a cycle track being built near the boulevard, Brooklyn, between Prospect park and Coney Island.

Skipping the rope is one of the devices adopted by Johnson and Michael, who have been breaking all kinds of records down south.

George Banker still insists that the charge that the French cyclists treated American racing men unfairly during the past season is not just.

In Paris they have a bicycle safe market, carried on after the system of a horse mart, and it is patronized far more extensively than the horse auctions.

At Catford, England, recently Colliver and Chinn, riding a tandem bicycle, covered a quarter of a mile in 29 1-5 seconds, beating the record. The start was a standing one.

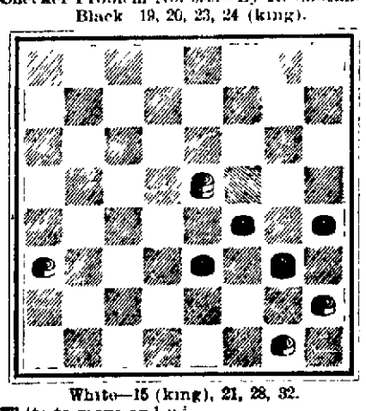
Where Boxing Thrives.

Just at present pugilism seems to have slumped largely to the east. Except San Francisco there is no western town in which the manly art appears to flourish, but in New York it is no trouble at all to find a lively glove contest almost any night in the week, and the prices are generally moderate too. In that city the demand for good talent is said to be running far ahead of the supply, although the city is full of punchers of varying degrees of ability. A larger part of these are natives, ambitious enough, but not particularly satisfactory in the ring. Other centers of the boxing industry are London, Birmingham and Johannesburg, South Africa. The last named place has had a great run of ring sports recently, and has drawn crack boxers from all parts of the earth.

At a middleweight contest at Johannesburg recently a sporting paper of the town named as present. Tom Duggan, Bill Heffernan, Artee Sully, Bill Dougherty, Joe Goddard, Tut Ryan, Mick Dooley—three heavyweights, all claiming title over Australia—Billy Edwards, Tom Denny, Barney Malone, Denver Ed Smith and Kid McCoy

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 399.—By A. Sheean. Black 19, 20, 23, 24 (king).

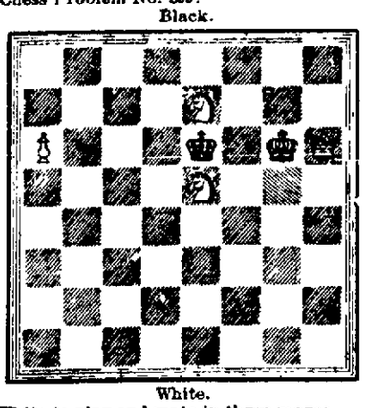


White—15 (king), 21, 28, 32.

White to move and win.

Chess Problem No. 399:

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Chess problem No. 399:

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 398:

White.	Black.
1..13 to 9	1.. 5 to 14
2..10 to 6	2.. 2 to 9
3..11 to 7	3.. 3 to 10
4..15 to 18	4 24 to 15
5..18 to 9	5..26 to 19
6.. 9 to 20	6..19 to 15
7 1 to 6	7 15 to 11
8.. 6 to 10	8..12 to 16
9..10 to 14	9..16 to 19
10..14 to 18, and wins	

Chess problem No. 398:

White.	Black.
1..B to K Kt 2	1..B moves
2..R—Q 5 ch	2..Any
3..Mates	

If

	1. Kt to Q 6
2. R to K 2 ch	2 K to Q 4
3..K to Kt 2 dis ch and mate	

THE NATURAL WAY

To Cure Inflammation.

Inflammation is the sustaining element of the great majority of our physical ills; allay this inflammation, and the pain ceases, the flesh, muscles and tendons resume their normal condition and the violence of attack is at an end.

It follows, then, that the first step in a successful assault upon disease is to destroy any existing inflammation, and with it the pain. This accomplished the patient is at ease.

This is the natural mode of procedure, and kindly nature has furnished the means to that end in certain roots, barks and herbs, which, in their due proportion, are constituent parts of Lightning Hot Drops, the greatest pain panacea ever known to medical science.

Freely applied to a cut, bruise, burn scald or flesh-wound of any nature, Lightning Hot Drops will absolutely kill the pain, prevent all inflammation and quickly heal the lacerated flesh. As an instance, what is more painful or distressing than a mashed finger, with the nail torn loose? In such a case Lightning Hot Drops give complete and immediate ease from pain. It will smart and burn for a few minutes when first applied to fresh cuts, sores, etc., but a few applications will take all the soreness out and heal the cut or sore. The 50c size contains 2½ times as much as the 25c size. Lightning Hot Drops is prepared by Hero Medicine Co, Springfield, O, and no honest druggist will offer you anything else.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A 'A SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Catchup For Life.

When I was a boy, they spelled it "catsup," but "catchup" will do for this story. The article is made of tomatoes over in New Jersey, and has an enormous sale. A dear old lady in Connecticut heard of it, and, having a reputation in the neighborhood for making catchup, determined to try it. A bottle was purchased in the village, and on the following morning Aunt Jemima started for New Jersey. Arriving at the factory, she called for the proprietor, informed him that his catchup was, if anything, a little better than hers, and as she didn't propose to be outdone at home, she wanted his recipe. It was the first time she had ever heard of a catchup being better than hers. The proprietor said, smiling at her innocence, "My dear madam, I cannot give you my recipe, but if you will leave your name and address I will see that you get as many bottles of catchup every season as you may want all the rest of your life." She returned home only half satisfied, but the first installment of a dozen quart bottles eased her troubled spirit.—New York Press.

The Atlantic City Light.

The Philadelphia Record says: "The light at Atlantic City, which sheds its warning rays at least 19 miles seaward, burns 2,200 gallons of oil every year. Five wicks are kept burning constantly in the lamp, none of which is less than 6 inches in diameter. The wicks, like everything in the lighthouses, are of French design, as the French lead the world in such matters, particularly as regards lenses. The steamer Armeria is kept busy nearly the entire year supplying lighthouses with their needs, beginning in the south in the winter and gradually working her way north. There are many other lighthouses along the coast of the first order, like the one at Atlantic City, which is known to mariners as Absecom light."

The Visiting Card Trick.

"Lady B., Carlton House, Park Lane, W." This was the address which an overdressed, rowdy looking woman recently gave to a fashionable west end stationer to be engraved on 100 visiting cards, and five quires of the most expensive note paper.

The stationer, whose suspicions were aroused, communicated with the police, with the result that a watch was set, and it was soon discovered that every card and every piece of note paper were being employed for obtaining goods and money from the credulous under false pretenses. The woman was no more Lady B. than her address was Park lane. She was, in fact, a man for whom the police had long been in search.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Mean, Mean Man.

In the town of Griffin, Ga., a good looking, well to do bachelor was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not being married. He said, "I'll marry the one of you whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." There were nine members of the club. Each girl went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot and disguising her handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving one. The man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up, and the girls, all mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will not speak to the man again.—Kansas City Times.

BARCELONA, Nov. 28.—Two battalions of troops and a quantity of war stores have been dispatched from here for the Philippine islands

Having Made up our Minds

to reduce stock, we quote you CASH PRICES on some of our leading staples, which are bound to move them.

The prices quoted below will hold good for

15 Days, Commencing Saturday, Nov. 21.

10 bars Gloss, Star, Cresent or Santa Claus Soap for	25c
Potatoes per bushel	25c
BEST Parlor Matches per Bundle	14c
3 lbs Best Raisins for	25c
6 lbs Muscatel Raisins for	25c
12 bars Beacon Soap	25c
6 bar. Dingman Soap for	25c
1½ lb. package of Ivorine	9c
4 cans good Tomatoes	25c
Fish Hook Plug Tobacco, former price 35c, now	20c

We are also Sole Agents for the celebrated F. Schumaker Fancy Patent flour, nothing better made at $1.45 per ¼ bbl sack.

Also the celebrated Gilt Edge flour per ¼ bbl. sack $1.25.

The above brands are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded Take advantage of the above bargains while they last.

..ALBRIGHT & BRECKEL..

The Cash Grocers, 19 E. Main Street.

SUBSTANTIAL and ARTISTIC!

Is what we always claim for our Furniture. It is of the very best workmanship, unique styles in designs of any period that you fancy, and upholstered in rich and substantial coverings, and furnished in a manner that challenges the most severe criticism.

LAMPS ÷ LAMPS

Our New Doulton Lamps.

We challenge competition. All of the latest styles bought at Rock Bottom Hard Time Prices. We cannot and will not be undersold. See our

Round Burner -- Rochester --

Complete with Shade.

... ONLY $2.98 ...

Combination Book Cases This Week Only **$10.98**

Finest Couch in our store This Week Only **$20.00**

Only $3.50.

Here's Something to Keep in Mind . . . .

At this time of year. Under present conditions stocks melt away rapidly. Readers of our store news should come quickly, or if the mails are to serve you send at once full description and choose in a hurry. DON'T get in the rut of believing that the goods and prices that we advertise as special for this day or this week will be here next week or the week after. Sometimes they are, but you can't depend on it. THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW. Come promptly and you will not be disappointed. CREDIT cheerfully given. Goods stored until Christmas if desired.

..Benedict's White Palace..

63-65 SOUTH ERIE STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE TOWN SUBMERGED

A Million Dollar Loss Already Sustained at Chippewa Falls.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec 2 —[By Associated Press]—Two hundred teams and drays are rushing about getting property out of the way of rising water. The streets are littered with dropped articles from the hurrying wagons. The river rose rapidly after 3 a. m., and was twenty-four feet and rising at 10 o'clock. Business is abandoned and the city is in a tumult. Merchandise placed in second stories yesterday was removed to higher quarters today. Dynamite was used on the ice today without producing much effect. The Central depot will be carried away before night. The Milwaukee freight depot is in the same condition. A million dollar loss is already sustained.

Sunday School Convention.

The fifth annual convention of the Perry Township Sunday School Association will be held on Saturday next, December 5. The morning and evening sessions will be held in the U. B. church; the afternoon meeting in St. John's Evangelical church. The first hour of the afternoon session, from 2 to 3 o'clock, will be a mass meeting of all Sunday school teachers and scholars, at which it is hoped all the schools will be well represented. The out of town speakers will be Mrs. Porter, of Cleveland, state superintendent of primary work, and the Rev. Dr. Manchester, of Canton. Everybody is invited.

Mr. Shafer Will Preach.

NAVARRE, Dec. 2.—The Rev. E. V. Cole, of New Philadelphia, has been appointed to the pastorate of the United Brethren church, of Massillon, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of the Rev. F. M. Corl. The Rev. H. A. Shafer, of Massillon, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. E. V. Cole, to take the Massillon charge.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box For sale by Z. T. Baltaly.

"A Run-Down,"

"Tired out" woman who complains of backache, headache, loss of appetite, extreme lassitude and that "don't care" feeling is pretty sure to be suffering from "Female Weakness," some irregularity or derangement of the special functions of womanhood. Very often womb troubles set the nerves wild with affright, and as a result the woman suffers from sleeplessness, nervousness, nervous prostration, faintness and dizziness, irritability and indigestion. In all cases of irregularity or suspended monthly function, and in all those nervous diseases depending upon local causes, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore you to perfect health. Instead of the exhaustion and feeling of weight and dragging down in the abdomen, you feel fresh and strong. For young girls who suffer from irregularities, for the hard-working woman who suffers from catarrhal inflamation of the lining membrane, causing a constant drain upon the system, there is no prescription used by any physician which can equal in results Dr. Pierce's. For over thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., has used his "Favorite Prescription" in the diseases of women which had long been his specialty, and in fully ninety eight per cent. of all cases, it has permanently cured.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

A Word or Two

to sufferers from catarrh will not be amiss if a cure can be offered. Ely's Cream Balm has become a favorite in all sections of the United States. Your cold in the head will be quickly relieved by it, and the severest attack of catarrh will yield to and be perfectly cured by a thorough treatment. Catarrh is not a blood disease, but an inflammation of the passages of the nose and throat, due to climatic changes.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagab, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Dec. 1, 1896:

LADIES.

O'Donnell, Miss Lizzie Wells, Mrs. C. W.

MEN.

Caswell, Chas. Crooks, F. L.
Childers, F. W. Finney, Frank
Karl, Jonathan J.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

All lines connect at Cincinnati with Queen & Crescent fast trains to New Orleans and Florida.

The only through car Cincinnati to California, leaves via Queen & Crescent route every Thursday.

Take your magazines etc. to THE IN-

THE NEEDLE WORK GUILD.

A Useful Association Formed Monday Afternoon.

Mrs. J. W. Stewart, of Glen Ridge, N. J, was in Massillon, on Monday, for the purpose of forming a branch of a society called the Needle Work Guild of America, of which she is president. This organization has branches in every important city in America, and the practical assistance which it has given to the poor cannot be estimated.

The method of organizing in cities is peculiar, the members of one circle having no interest with each other except the interest in the common cause for which they labor. A "circle" is composed of 11 members, the lady who organized it and 10 others. The organizer of a circle becomes a director in the city organization. Five circles constitute a "division," presided over by a president, who becomes president because she induces the other four ladies who are directors to organize the circles over which they preside The president of the divisions presides over her circle and is also a vice president of the city organization. Thus each division containes 55 ladies who each year will make 110 garments.

Any woman can become a member if she will pledge herself to give two garments each year. These may be of a very plain description and bought ready made if necessary. An annual report is made to the general association and the new garments are distributed, first among the needy of the town when the branch has been formed and then among the poor of other cities. Very little money is needed for the guild, but the necessary funds are raised in this way. Each circle has a 12th member known as a "money member," who does not sew but who is required to give a sum of money each year, anywhere from five cents up. The "money member" is usually a man.

Mrs. Katherine B. Foke was made president of the Massillon branch, Miss Sarah Corns secretary and Miss Bessie Skinner treasurer. Only one meeting a year is required.

IN MEMORIAM.

Services in Remembrance of the Late Pastor Corl at the U. B. Church.

Quite a large congregation, representing the various churches of the city, gathered in the First U. B. church yesterday afternoon in memory of the deceased pastor, the Rev. F. M. Corl, whose short pastorate of a few months was terminated by his translation into the "Summer land of joy and song" on Thursday, November 5. The Rev. W. S Coder, of Canal Fulton, delivered a beautiful eulogy on behalf of East Ohio annual conference, the Rev. Wm. H. Shults, of the First Reformed church, spoke very feelingly for the city pastors, H A. Shafer spoke on behalf of the local church, Sunday school and Christian Endeavor society, and Prof. D. F. Mock for the East Ohio branch of the Y P. C. U, of which Mr. Corl was president at the time of his death. The following resolutions came from the executive committee of the East Ohio branch of the Young People's Christian Union:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has been pleased to take frym our midst our much beloved brother and president, the Rev. Frank M. Corl; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the Y. P. C. U. has lost a faithful and untiring worker and an able add exemplary leader and a sweet spirited and inspiring member.

Resolved, That we as a society do hereby bear testimony of his high moral worth, of his pure, unselfish life, and of his zeal and love for Christ and the church.

Resolved, That we commend the sorrow stricken family and the bereaved friends to Him who alone can soothe the broken heart and inspire new hope and consolation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Y. P. C U of East Ohio branch, and that a copy be sent for publication to THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, and that a copy be sent to the bereft wife and mother.

Signed, on behalf of the executive committee.

D. F. MOCK.

Few people know that all plants contain digestive principles. They cannot absorb their food until it is digested any more than animals can. The Mount Lebanon Shakers have learned the art of extracting and utilizing these digestive principles, and it is for this reason that their Shaker Digestive Cordial is meeting with such phenomenal success in the treatment of dyspepsia The shake. Digestive Cordial not only contains food already digested, but it also contains digestive principles which aid the digestion of other foods that may be eaten with it. A single 10 cent sample bottle will be sufficient to demonstrate its value and we suggest that every suffering dyspeptic make a trial of it. All druggists can supply it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Land and a Living.

Go South. No blizzards. No sun strokes. No cold waves Land on Queen & Crescent Route $3 to $5 on easy terms. Good churches and schools. Half rates via Queen & Crescent route twice each month for you to go and see for yourself. Write W. C. Rinearson, general passenger agent, Cincinnati, O., for books and maps.

All OVer the Globe

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are known They are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than the old fashioned cathartic pills, calomel or "blue pills," and are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them. They cure biliousness, sick headache, costiveness, sour stomach, windy belchings, heart burn, pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements.

For earache put a couple of drops of Thomas Electric Oil on a bit of cotton and place it in the ear. The pain will stop in a few moments. Simple enough, isn't it?

Florida and New Orleans in 24 hours via Queen & Crescent Limited from Cincinnati.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 96@98c; No. 2 red, 94@95c; spring wheat, 96@97c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, old, 31@32c; No. 2 shelled, 30@31c; old high mixed shelled, 29@30c; mixed ear, 29½@30c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 do, 24½@25c; extra No. 3 white, 23@23¼c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 2, $9 50@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 55@60c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; dressed, 11@12c per pound; live ducks, 60@75c per pair; dressed, 9@11c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; dressed, 12@14c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1 25 per pair.

GAME—Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per dozen; quail, $1.50@1.75 per dozen; rabbits, 20@25c, per pair; squirrels, 15@20c; wild turkeys, $1.50; whole deer, 12@13c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 26c; do creamery, 25@26c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country roll, 15@16c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 11¼@11½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; late make, 9¾@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11¼@12c; limburger, new, 9@10c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in square blocks, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c; storage, 16@18c.

PITTSBURG, Dec 1.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, 80 cars on sale; market strong to 10c higher; supply today light; market steady. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.50@4 70; good, $4.25@4 40; tidy, $3.90@4.10; good butchers, $3 75@4 00; fair, $3.35@3.70; feeders, $3 60@4.00; bulls stags and cows, $2 00@3 40; bologna cows $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market active on prime pigs and light Yorkers; other grades slow We would quote: Pigs, $3 80@3 90; prime light Yorkers, $3.70@3 75; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; best mediums, $3 55@3.60; heavy, $3.40@3.50; roughs, $2 25@3.10

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, 10 cars on sale; market active and 10c higher; supply today light; market strong on sheep, higher on lambs. We would quote prices as follows: Prime, $3.50@3 65, good $3.25@3.40; fair, $2.60@3.10; common, $2 00@2 50, culls, $1.00@1.50. Lambs—Choice, $4 75@5 00; common to good, $3.50@4.50; veal calves $5 50@6.20; heavy and thin calves, $3 00@4 00

CINCINNATI, Dec 1

HOGS—Market weak and 5@15c lower at $2 60@3 45. Receipts, 8,800 head; shipments 2,800 head

CATTLE—Market active at $2.25@4 50 Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market strong for sheep at $2.00@3.50. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market firm at $3.00@4.40.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 95¾c

CORN—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 29½c.

OATS—Spot market dull and weaker; No. 2 23¼c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 8@8¾c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm for sheep; lambs a shade stronger. Sheep, $2.50@3 75; lambs, $4.00@5.37½.

NEW YORK Dec. 2 —The American stocks in London came about ½ cent higher and caused the markets to open strong. Omaha was again a strong feature, the strength being caused by talk of a dividend, this being based on the excellent earnings of the company, which show an increase of $726 624 for the year just ended. All the Grangers show a large gross decrease in the earnings for the last week in November.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 —Dullness proved too much for wheat bulls again. Prices losing 1⅝ cents and not having much rally Cables were lower and the India news was more favorable. California reported a decrease in its stocks for the month of November of 1,200,000 bushels. Baltimore claims a cargo worked to France. The cash business completed here Tuesday was over $200,000. The bulk of this was to Baltimore. There was a good deal of injury for freight room today and bids for for cash were ⅜ of cent over December. N. W. receipts were very small 316 cars against 823 last year. Sea board clearances of flour were over 9. 000 barrels making a total, wheat and flour of 505,000 bushels.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
July	78¼	78¼	76⅝	76¾
May	84	84	81⅞	82⅝
Dec.	8⅜	80⅞	78⅛	79⅛
Oats.				
Dec.	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	17¾
May	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Corn.				
Dec.	23	23	22¾	23
May	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Pork				
Dec	6 60	6 85	6 60	6 85
Jan.	7 57	7 76	7 57	7 76
May	7 90	8 07	7 90	8 02
Lard.				
Dec	3 70	3 77	3 70	3 77
May	3 87	3 95	3 87	3 92
Jan.	4 12	4 15	4 12	4 15

Cash Wheat, 79⅝
" Corn 24
" Oats 17¾
" Pork 6 85
" Lard 3 77.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.— [By Associated Press]—Wheat 96¼.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	117¼	117½	116½	116¾
American Tobacco	7 ¼	76¼	75	75½
C. B. & Q	79¼	79¼	78⅝	78⅝
Chicago gas	74½	75½	74	75⅜
General electric	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
Lake Shore	152	152½	152	152½
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50¼
Manhattan	9 ⅜	9 ¾	95	95⅜
Northwest	106	106¼	105⅛	10 ¼
Reading	29¾	2 ¾	29	29⅛
St Paul	75⅝	75⅝	74⅛	75
U. S. Leather	61⅛	62¼	61¼	61¾
Western Union	86⅞	87⅛	86	86

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 2 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

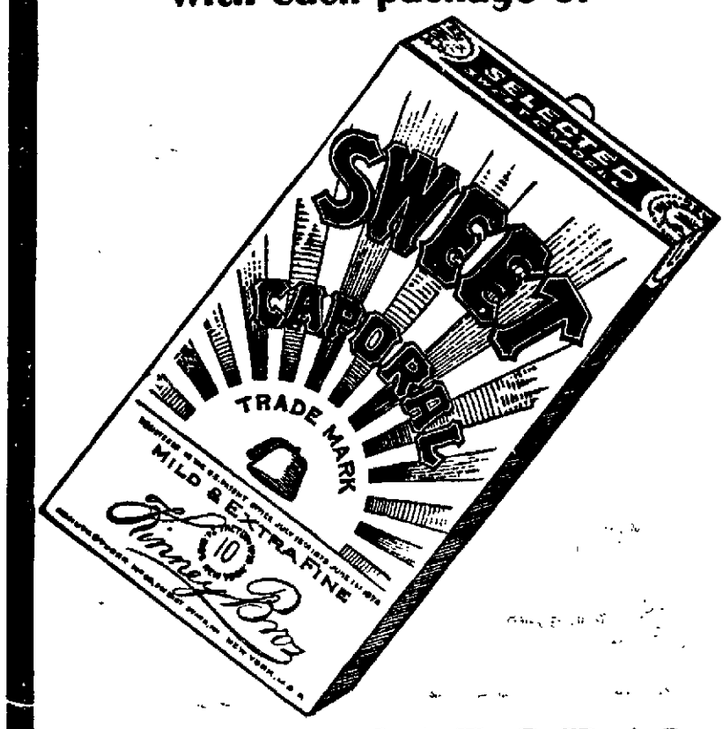
Wheat, per bushel	88
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25-26
Barley	45
Wool	9-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$6 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	13-16
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	35-40
Apples, new	20 22
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	10
Dried Peaches, peeled	13-15

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE
with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS
WITHOUT COST.

Make This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a $1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick, I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared $10, the second week I cleared $1.25 I expect to run up to $25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo, and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

To Los Angeles, Cal.

In 84 hours via the Queen & Crescent and Southern Pacific (Sunset Limited) Leave Cincinnati every Wednesday and Sunday 8:30 a. m, arrive Los Angeles Saturday and Wednesday 8:05 p. m., San Francisco, Sunday and Thursday 1:45 p. m.

Additional fast schedules daily. Only one change Cincinnati to the Pacific Coast.

W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Cincinnati, O.

Queen & Crescent Route Half Rates South.

Via Cincinnati and the Queen & Crescent on vestibuled limited trains. Tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month. Ask your ticket agent or wriet to W. C. Kinearson, general passenger agent, Cincinnati, O.

Put an end to Misery. Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of Itching Piles ever was and do it almost instantly. Years of suffering relieved in a single night Get Doan's Ointment from your dealer.

From Now Until Spring

Overcoats and winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway. For solid comfort, for speed and for safety, no other line can compare with this great railway of the West.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

August Pahlau, vs. Henry Phalau, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit: situated in the township of Jackson, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of the northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11 and range 9, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the middle line of the road leading from Millport to Canal Fulton with the easterly line of land now or formerly owned by Jonathan Beatty, formerly S. Shoup's, thence with said easterly line south 5½ degrees, west to a point in the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence with said canal south 85½ degrees, east one chain and seventy-seven links, to a post; thence north nine degrees, east to the middle of said road; thence westerly and along the middle line of said road, to the place of beginning; containing 20-100 of an acre of land more or less, and being all that part of a certain tract of land lying south of the Millport road and north of the canal, which was conveyed to Andrew Reese by Magdalena Glesser by deed dated December 30, 1871, said premises being also described in that deed as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. Appraised at $1,300. Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff

O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Notice.

On the 16th day of November, in the year 1896, the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, declared the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased, to be probably insolvent Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,
Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

Charles L. McLain, Plaintiff, vs. DeWitt C. Bunnell and Jesse H. Bunnell, Defendants. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, December 26, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tract No. 1.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township ten (10), and range nine (9), in said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the road running from Massillon to Richville at the corner of lands owned by Sarah Marshall, Agnes Kepler and Dwight Jarvis in 1808, and running thence north 2 degrees, east 5 chains and 60 links, to a stone; thence south 88 degrees, east 5 chains, to a stone; thence north 57 degrees, east 7 14-100 chains, to a stone in the west line of lands owned by Jacob Jacoby in 1808; thence with the meanderings of said last line in a southerly direction 16 1-2 chains to a stone in the Richville road; thence north 56 degrees, west along said Richville road 13 1-10 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 10 1-10 acres of land.

Appraised at $1,800.

Tract No. 2.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that other part of the same section 16 in said Perry township bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the road leading from Massillon to Richville one (1) rod in an easterly direction from a certain stone, which stone is or was the corner of Sarah Marshall's land, and running thence north on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the south line of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased; thence east on said north line, with the boundaries hereinafter described, until the whole shall include one acre of land and no more; thence south on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the center of said Richville road; thence west following the center of said road to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $,200.

Tract No. 3.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided two-ninths part of all that part of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) in said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in the north line of said quarter section 58 perches and 66 links east of the northwest corner of the same, and running thence south parallel with the west line of said quarter 160 perches to the south line of said quarter; thence east along said line 59 perches and 36 links to a post at the southwest corner of lands owned by John Higerd; thence north along said Higerd's west line 160 perches to the north line of said quarter, thence west along said 58 perches and 36 links to the place of beginning, and containing 58 acres and 57 perches of land, except 10 acres heretofore sold off the northeast corner of the same to John Higerd, subject to the rights of B. G. Krause & Co., under coal leases for mining coal under said land, said leases being recorded in lease records of said county in Vol. 4, on page ——, and in volume 4, on pages 475, 476 and 477, but excepting and reserving to Bina Higerd, her heirs and assigns, the full ninth part of all rent, rights, roalties, interest of and belonging her under said coal leases.

Appraised at $900.

Tract No. 4.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) of said Stark county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 15 chains and 14½ links west of the east line of said quarter section, and 2 chains 12 ½ links west of the southeast corner of Victor Kern's land, and running thence north one degree, east 5 15-100 chains, to a stone 20 links east of the center of an elm tree on the north line of said tract; thence west 1 chain and 47 links to the northeast corner of lands of Samuel Lyons, deceased; thence south 2 1-2 degrees, west 3 chains and 15 links; thence south 54 1-2 degrees, east 82 links; thence south 1 chain and 75 links, to the north side of the State road; thence east along the north line of said road north 85 1-2 degrees, east 1 chain and 61-2 links, to the place of beginning, containing 61-100 acres of land. Appraised at $2,000.

Tract No. 5.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one-ninth part of all that part of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 56 rods and 19 links west of the east line of said quarter section, and running thence south 18 perches; thence south 85 degrees, west 3 1-2 perches, along lands of William Henry; thence north 18 perches, to the State road; thence north 85 degrees, east 3 1-2 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 63 perches of land. Appraised at $40.

Tract No. 6.—Situated in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one ninth part of all that part of the south-east quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range nine (9), and bounded as follows: Begining at a point 80 1-3 perches east of the south-west corner of said quarter section and running thence 54 15-100 perches north of the south line of said quarter section to a post at the place of beginning; thence south 85 1-4 degrees, west 66 feet; thence north 274 feet; thence south 85 1-4 degrees west 20 feet; thence north 50 feet to the State road; thence north 85 1-4 degrees, east 86 feet; thence 297 feet to the place of beginning containing 1-2 acre of land. Aporaised at $40.

Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

PEASE, BALDWIN & YOUNG, Attorneys.

Notice.

Charles L. McLain, Plaintiff, vs. DeWitt C. Bunnell and Jesse H. Bunnell, Defendants. }

Jesse H. Bunnell, residing in New York City, N. Y., and doing business at No. 77 Cortland street, will take notice that on the 17th day of November, 1896, Charles L. McLain filed his petition in the court of common pleas at Stark county, Ohio, in case No. —, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by DeWitt C. Bunnell to Charles L. McLain and Mary McLain Russell and Charles E. Jarvis and consigned to plaintiff, on the following described premises: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city, according to the map or plat thereof recorded Jan. 2nd, 1875, in the plat record of said county, book 2, page 79; and also that part of lot seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division or partition of certain lands in said township made Oct. 17, 1868, by and between William S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, received in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodlawn addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot, easterly, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to the west line of Kent street; thence north on the west line of Kent street to the point of intersection of that line with a continuation of the north line of lots number three (3) and nineteen (19) in said T. B. George's addition; thence west along said continued line, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), in said amicable partition, to the place of beginning; and also Woodlawn addition to said city of Massillon, as recorded May 22nd, 1873, in said plat records, book 2, page seventy-one (71), containing twenty acres of land, more or less; and also that tract of land situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five 85), in the amicable division or partition aforesaid and known also as all that part of the northeast quarter of section number seventeen (17) in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter, on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty-four (84) in said amicable partition, containing thirty-seven and seventy-two one-hundredths (37 72-100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58-100) acres now occupied and used by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off from the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the deed of conveyance for terms and description, leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-six (36) acres of land. Given to secure notes on which the balance of $1,433.85 is due with interest at 7% on $1,361.91 from August 11th, 1896, and interest on $68.94 at 6% from February 9th, 1895. Said Jesse H. Bunnell is required to answer on or before the 2nd day of January, 1897. or judgment may be taken against him.

CHARLES L. McLAIN.

By WILLISON & DAY, his Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Martha Barnett, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 16th day of November, 1896

ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY, Administrator.

Attachment Notice.

J. C. F. Putman, plaintiff vs T. M Johnson and A. Lininger, defendants

Before Robert H Folger, Justice of the Peace in Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 23d day of November, A. D 1896, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $72.51 and costs, returnable Nov. 28th, 1896.

Perry Township, Stark county, Ohio, November 30, 1896.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Plaintiff's Atty.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS

David Kerstetter vs. T. H. Stansbury et. al } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as lot number two (2), old number, in Langs Addition to West Massillon, Stark County, Ohio The above described lot is sixty (60) feet front on Henry street and running the same width back one hundred and six (106) feet to an alley

Appraised at $1,700. Terms Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS

August Pahlau, vs. Henry Phalau, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit: situated in the township of Jackson, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of the northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11 and range 9, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the middle line of the road leading from Millport to Canal Fulton with the easterly line of land now or formerly owned by Jonathan Beatty, formerly S. Shoup's, thence with said easterly line south 5½ degrees, west to a point in the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence with said canal south 85½ degrees, east one chain and seventy-seven links, to a post; thence north nine degrees, east to the middle of said road; thence westerly and along the middle line of said road, to the place of beginning; containing 20-100 of an acre of land more or less, and being all that part of a certain tract of land lying south of the Millport road and north of the canal, which was conveyed to Andrew Reese by Magdalena Glesser by deed dated December 30, 1871, said premises being also described in that deed as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. Appraised at $1,300. Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff

O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Notice.

On the 16th day of November, in the year 1896, the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, declared the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased, to be probably insolvent Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,
Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased.

Sheriff's Sale.

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Appraised at $1,800.

Tract No. 2.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that other part of the same section 16 in said Perry township bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the road leading from Massillon to Richville one (1) rod in an easterly direction from a certain stone, which stone is or was the corner of Sarah Marshall's land, and running thence north on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the south line of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased; thence east on said north line, with the boundaries hereinafter described, until the whole shall include one acre of land and no more; thence south on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the center of said Richville road; thence west following the center of said road to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $,200.

Tract No. 3.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided two-ninths part of all that part of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) in said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in the north line of said quarter section 58 perches and 66 links east of the northwest corner of the same, and running thence south parallel with the west line of said quarter 160 perches to the south line of said quarter; thence east along said line 59 perches and 36 links to a post at the southwest corner of lands owned by John Higerd; thence north along said Higerd's west line 160 perches to the north line of said quarter, thence west along said 58 perches and 36 links to the place of beginning, and containing 58 acres and 57 perches of land, except 10 acres heretofore sold off the northeast corner of the same to John Higerd, subject to the rights of B. G. Krause & Co., under coal leases for mining coal under said land, said leases being recorded in lease records of said county in Vol. 4, on page ——, and in volume 4, on pages 475, 476 and 477, but excepting and reserving to Bina Higerd, her heirs and assigns, the full ninth part of all rent, rights, roalties, interest of and belonging her under said coal leases.

Appraised at $900.

Tract No. 4.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) of said Stark county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 15 chains and 14½ links west of the east line of said quarter section, and 2 chains 12 ½ links west of the southeast corner of Victor Kern's land, and running thence north one degree, east 5 15-100 chains, to a stone 20 links east of the center of an elm tree on the north line of said tract; thence west 1 chain and 47 links to the northeast corner of lands of Samuel Lyons, deceased; thence south 2 1-2 degrees, west 3 chains and 15 links; thence south 54 1-2 degrees, east 82 links; thence south 1 chain and 75 links, to the north side of the State road; thence east along the north line of said road north 85 1-2 degrees, east 1 chain and 61-2 links, to the place of beginning, containing 61-100 acres of land. Appraised at $2,000.

Tract No. 5.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one-ninth part of all that part of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 56 rods and 19 links west of the east line of said quarter section, and running thence south 18 perches; thence south 85 degrees, west 3 1-2 perches,